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VOL. XXXV NO. 41 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

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WHITEHALL APPEAL TO PT. NEHRU

BANK REFORM IN INDIA

Depositors To Have Hand In Management Of Companies

RESERVE BANK TO HAVE MORE POWERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): The Finance Member, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan presented to the Central Assembly today the Select Committee's report on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Banking Companies.

Changes suggested by the Select Committee include restriction on the formation of subsidiary companies by banks, limiting the voting rights of any one shareholder to one-tenth of the total voting rights and debarring a Banking Company Incorporated in India from taking on its board a person who is a Director of another Banking Company.

The powers and functions of the Reserve Bank in relation to other banks have been widened and certain provisions of this Bill will be applicable to the Imperial Bank of India.

The Select Committee heard some 17 witnesses.

NATIONALISE BANKS

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, Mr. H. B. Gole and Mr. S. S. Sanyal in a minute of dissent urged that all banks should be nationalised at an early date and that, as a first step, the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank should be nationalised. They also suggested that there should be a statutory maximum for the dividend at nine per cent for all banks or for at least such of those banks coming into existence after January first 1947 and that representation should be given on the directorate for depositors.

DECLARING DIVIDENDS

The Bill as drawn, the Select Committee says, is applicable only to Banking Companies and there are constitutional difficulties in extending its provisions to partnerships or even individuals carrying on banking business. The Select Committee desires that the question should be examined with a view to introducting subsequent legislation extending its scope to other Banking concerns.

New clause added to the Bill is designed to prevent a Banking Company from declaring dividends before it has written off initial capital expenditure.

POWERS OF RESERVE BANK

The Select Committee considers that side by side with the regulation of banking, the Reserve Bank should be brought into closer contact with Banking Companies. While many clauses of the Bill gave new powers to the Reserve Bank nt was found necessary by the Select Committee to have a clause which empowered the Reserve Bank to secure full information about the working of banks and have the authority to be able to render timely and adequate help, when necessary, to banks.

Mr. C. P. Lawson and Mr. Gwilt in a minute of dissent oppose the provision which restricts the voting rights. They say this restriction will lead to the adoption of undesirable methods by such persons who hold more than ten per cent shares.

'No Confidence In Prakasam'

NEW DELHI, February 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkatarao, M. L. A. (Madras) in a statement to the Press says with reference to the statement made to the press yesterday by Mr. Prakasam, I wish to state that a sealed cover containing the resolutions of no-confidence against the Leader of the Madras Legislature Congress Party and the subsequent election of another Leader subject to the approval of the Congress Parliamentary Board signed by 114 members of the party has been handed over to the Congress Office at New Delhi and Shri Shankarrao Deo has been informed of it by telegram".

Take No Irrevocable Step In India

BRITISH CABINET NOT SPLIT: STATEMENT THIS WEEK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17, (A.P.I.): According to unofficial sources Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has in reply to his two letters been informed by the Secretary of State that a statement by H.M.G. on the points raised in them may be expected later this week. This intimation is believed to be coupled with an appeal to take no irrevocable step in the meanwhile.

The same sources feel that the forthcoming statement will reveal an attitude of non-intervention alike in the Constituent Assembly and in the Interim Government and will indicate H.M.G.'s desire that both these bodies should proceed with their appointed tasks.

NO SPLIT OVER INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 17, (Reuter): Ten Downing Street and other highly authoritative quarters today gave categorical refuttal to a reported statement from India by Dr. Lanka Sundaram to the effect that there seemed to be a split in the British Cabinet on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's representation to Britain on the Muslim League's continuation to take part in the India Interim Government while boycotting the Constituent Assembly.

Informed quarters asked whether Dr. Sundaram's comments were founded on observation possible in his brief stay in Britain on way to India. One high authority who is in continuous touch with the situation, commented that to his recollection the Labour Cabinet had never had division on India.

REACTIONS IN WESTMINSTER.

Dr. Sundaram's suggestion that the British Parliament was overwhelmingly in favour of Pandit Nehru's thesis produced mixed reactions in Westminster. Some members of the Labour Party who follow the Indian situation closely thought that probably a majority of members of the Party would agree with Pandit Nehru's view.

Others considered that the Party would expect the Cabinet to take its own decision on the present issue and would stand by the Cabinet decision.

There was general belief on the Labour side that a majority of Conservatives would disapprove of a course which would remove the Muslim League from participation in the Interim Government, and some sections of Labour refused to predict what even their own attitude would be if faced with the actual proposition.

One view, which probably sums up the attitude of some others of the more India-conscious Labour members, was that expressed to me by Mr. Reginald Sorensen.

CRUX OF SITUATION

Mr. Sorensen said: "My own opinion is that a large proportion of members of the Labour Party would agree with Pandit Nehru if for no other reason than because they feel that the whole matter cannot be left indefinite suspense and that the Government of India must be carried on meanwhile. The crux of the situation lies in the fact that if the Muslim League refuses to join the Constituent Assembly and at the same time obstructs the work of the Interim Government, then the task of Pandit Nehru, or indeed of almost any Indian, in trying to maintain law and order is rendered almost impossible."

The British Cabinet is expected to consider the present Indian issue at a meeting this week. It is impossible at present to say whether the subject will be before tomorrow's meeting.

BARODA DEWAN ANSWERS SIR C. P.

BARODA, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): Commending on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's rejoinder, Sir Brojendralal Mitter Dewan of Baroda, said that he did not wish to enter into a controversy as this would not be in the larger interests of the country.

He summed up his attitude to the Travancore Dewan's statement in these words: "All I can say is that all is well that ends well". What really matters is that the States are voluntarily coming into the Constituent Assembly. Credit for this happy conclusion is due alike to the reasonableness of the two Negotiating Committees, and I hope this spirit will be displayed throughout the progress of the Constituent Assembly there is much work to be done and let nothing mar the harmony between the States and British India.

His reaction to the statement of H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal dated February 15, was essentially similar. Sir Brojendra said: "The main thing is that the States are participating in the Constituent Assembly. Any controversy now as to negotiations leading to this happy result is irrelevant. Lawyers know that negotiations during the pendency of a suit are not even admissible in evidence. Similarly leave alone the past and look to the future in a spirit of harmony and co-operation."

Retrenchment In Central Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 17: Finance Member Liaquatali Khan will make an important statement in the Central Assembly tomorrow apropos of the non-official resolution urging Government to appoint a Retrenchment Committee to recommend economies in Central Government's civil expenditure. Lobby anticipations are that the Finance Member will accept the resolution and undertake to set up such a Committee shortly.

No Ban On Political And Sympathy Strikes

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): The Central Assembly today resumed the debate on the Industrial Dispute Bill. The House rejected without division a number of amendments moved by Miss Maniben Kara which sought in general to reduce the time limits provided for the Bill.

The House rejected by 46 votes to eight Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai's amendment, the effect of which it was explained would be that provision would be made for notice of strikes or lockouts not only in public utilities but also in other industries. The amendment was supported by Mr. P. J. Griffiths, leader of the European Group, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir and opposed by Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and the Labour Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Joshi. Mr. Lallubhai had desired to withdraw his motion, but could not do so as leave to withdraw was refused.

Congress and Muslim League members voted against and the European Group and Sir Cowasji Jehangir voted for the motion while Mr. Lallubhai himself remained neutral.

AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 19

The House accepted the Labour Commissioner's amendment to clause 19. The amended clause will now read: "Such settlement (arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceeding) shall be binding for such period as is agreed upon by the parties and if no such period is agreed upon, for a period of six months (instead of one year as originally provided for), and shall continue to be binding on the parties after the expiry of the period aforesaid until the expiry of two months (instead of three months) from the date on which a notice in writing of an intention to terminate the settlement is given by one of the parties to the other party or parties to the settlement".

POLITICAL STRIKES

The Labour Member Mr. Jagjiwan Ram agreed to an amendment moved by Miss Maniben Kara which sought the deletion of a sub-clause prohibiting sympathetic or political strikes. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that he accepted the amendment in deference to the wishes of a large number of members.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir questioned the wisdom of accepting the amendment. The matter was discussed in the Select Committee and it was agreed that political strikes for which the employers were not responsible and which affect the community should be made illegal.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ram explained that the significance of the amendment was that sympathetic and political strikes were not prevented. But of course if such strikes caused serious hardship to the society then Government could prevent them under the ordinary law.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S OPPOSITION

Mr. P. J. Griffiths (European Group) said that as one interested in the good governance of the country he was opposed to the amendment. He could not believe that a Government, least of all the present Government, burdened with the responsibility for the preservation of law and order, would be willing to allow political strikes or allow a majority to force them to do things which were wrong. This indeed would be a negation of parliamentary system of Government. What was wrong in the provision, he asked, which declared strikes and lockouts illegal if they had any object other than the furtherance of an industrial dispute or were designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel any Government in British India to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action? Mr. Griffiths was afraid there was trouble in store for Government which he could not even imagine at the present moment.

GADGIL'S SUPPORT

Mr. N. V. Gadgil supporting the amendment said that the sub-clause which was now sought to be deleted was the exact copy of a clause in the 1929 Act which in turn was copied from the British Act. The Labour Government, as soon as they came to power, repealed the Act. If the British Government could do it there was nothing to prevent the Government of India also giving up that clause. This provision had been in the Statute book so long but it was found to be ineffective. If a strike was of such a nature that it challenged the State itself, he had no doubt the State would issue ordinance after ordinance to put it down.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed warned the Government against political and sympathetic strikes. He asserted that Communists today were intent creating trouble on a large scale and acceptance of the amendment would only help them.

The Labour Representative Mr. Gutuswamy congratulated the Government on accepting the amendment and said that he had heard that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was responsible for including the Government to accept the amendment.

The House agreed to the amendment.

The House proceeded to discuss further amendments when it adjourned till tomorrow.

ORDER OF MERIT FOR SMUTS

King Receives Rousing Reception On Landing In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17. (Reuter): A cheering crowd of a quarter million South Africans of all races and colours welcomed the King and Queen and the Princesses as they drove slowly through Cape Town's main streets from the battleship 'Vanguard' to Government House, cables Reuter's special correspondent.

The King saluted continuously along a four-mile route as dense crowds, Whites, Malays, Bantus, Indians and the Cape coloured people cheered themselves hoarse. When the Royal cavalcade reached the Government House they were welcomed by the Governor-General and Mrs. Van Zyl.

The leaders of both Houses of Parliament presented Royal addresses to the King who made a brief reply. The King then invested Prime Minister General Smuts with the Order of Merit.

Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Leader (Nationalist) of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, did not attend the ceremony. Only ten of the 46 Opposition members from the Assembly and none from the Senate were present.

This afternoon the King and Queen are receiving South African diplomats and this evening they will attend a State banquet in their honour at the Cape Town Hall.

KING'S REPLY TO WELCOME.

The King replying to the speech of welcome by South Africa's Prime Minister, General Jan Smuts, at the State banquet here tonight, said: "Statesmanship has not failed you in the past 100 years and I am confident it will guide you steadily towards just and contented relationship between all dwellers in your many peopled land. By achieving such relationship you can show to the troubled world how peoples of different race and colour may live and work together for the common good."

Arab Mission To Enlist India's Support

BEVIN APPREHENSIVE OF NEW PALESTINE MOVES

LONDON, Feb. 17, (I.P.A.): The Arab League is reported to be sending a deputation shortly to India to secure her support at the forthcoming U.N.O. meeting. The Arabs are expecting not only support from the Arab States, Iran, Afghanistan, India, China, Philippines and some South American States, but also from Russia and her Satellites. Mr. Bevin, British Foreign Minister, is appre hensive of driving the Arabs towards Russia and the general pro-Zionist feeling in the Labour and Liberal parties.

JEWS STAGE ONE-HOUR STRIKE

JERUSALEM, February 17. (Reuter): The Jewish Agency Executive announcing today its acceptance of the British Government's decision to submit the Palestine problem to the United Nations, declared that it was "preparing for a political struggle in a new form".

Jews throughout Palestine staged a one-hour strike today in protest against deportation to Cyprus of about 1,000 Jews from an illegal immigrant ship which had earlier been towed into the Haifa harbour.

The immigrants were transferred without an incident by British paratroopers to the British ship "Empire Rival" which sailed later for Cyprus.

During the transfer, police launches dropped depth charges to discourage any "frogmen" from trying to fix limpet mines to the "Empire Rival" or her sister ferry ship "Ocean Vigour" as they did on similar occasions last year.

The vessel which brought the immigrants to Palestine was a mystery ship of five names.

On her bows was painted the name "Elena". She had been described as "San Miguel" but was said to have been renamed "Unknown Immigrant". Jewish sources in Jerusalem called her Heruth (Hebrew for freedom).

Naval authorities, however, said that she came from Algiers which lent support to the belief that she was Ulua which reached Algiers last week after leaving Sweden with Jewish refugees said tobe bound for Cuba.

GOVT'S STATEMENT SHORTLY TO BE MADE

LONDON, February 17. (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Acting Leader of the House of Commons, said today that he hoped that Government's statement on Palestine would be made within a day or two".

When asked if the Commons would be given an opportunity of debating it, Mr. Greenwood replied that the matter was still "a little fluid" and, therefore, although a debate would take place, he could not say when.

STOP PRESS

IRAQ ELECTION BOYCOTTED

BAGDAD, Feb. 17, (Reuter): The rightwing Liberal Party today declared a boycott of the final stages of the Iraq elections which began on January 25 "owing to clear Government interference." The elections are being held under the new Democratic Election Law of 1946 after a Royal Decree had dissolved the old Parliament. The Communist Party is banned in Iraq but other leftwing parties were given permission to campaign freely for the first time last spring.

VILLAGE OFFICERS REINSTATED

MADRAS, Feb. 17, (API): The Madras Government have decided to restore to office village officers and servants who were removed or dismissed for showing sympathy or participating in the Civil disobedience movement of 1941/42, says a Government order issued today.

LATHI CHARGE VICTIMS

LAHORE, Feb. 17, (API): One person was killed and nine injured today at Gujrat as a result of a Lathi charge by the police to disperse a Muslim League procession, states a bulletin issued by the Punjab Muslim League headquarters today.

FIRE HAVOC IN SAIGON

SAIGON, Feb. 17, (Reuter): Fires which gutted a large area of a native quarter adjoining Saigon destroyed the homes of over 1,000 Chinese, according to the Chinese consulate. Many more Annamites were rendered homeless, it was stated. A second fire within 24 hours broke out last night and in less than two hours hundreds of straw-thatched mud, wood and palm-leaf huts were ablaze.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

PARIS, Feb. 17, (Reuter): M. Henri Roux, assistant director of the Eastern European Section of the French Foreign Office, was named today as Charge D'Affaires with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provisional Government of India. M. Roux is expected to leave shortly for India where he will make preparations for the installation of a permanent French Embassy.

India's Foreign Trade

BOMBAY, February 17. (A.P.I.): Sardar Sant Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, speaking at a party given in his honour by the Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber, Bombay, this evening, appealed that no efforts should be spared "to render East Africa a cornerstone in the edifice of India's seaborne trade.

Sardar Sant Singh added that, however hard India's trade Commissioners strove to push the sale of Indian goods in foreign markets, in the ultimate analysis India would be solely judged by the quality of her goods.

Sardar Sant Singh conveyed to the president of the Chamber, Mr. Hajee Dawood Nasser, a message of gratitude from the compatriots in East Africa for the assistance rendered to them on various occasions.

Mr. Nasser, welcoming Sardar Sant Singh referred to him as the "Commercial Ambassador of India" to East Africa and the services rendered by him to Indian Commercial community there.

Labour Welfare Fund

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17, (API): The Standing Finance Committee which met on February 15 with Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in the chair, approved a proposal to constitute a Labour Welfare Fund in Central Industrial undertakings other than establishments under the Railway Board and Port Trusts. It is intended that the Welfare Fund should be utilised to provide recreation, sports, games, reading rooms and provision of books etc. to workmen employed in such undertakings including the clerical and other staff attached to it. Purely administrative officers attached to the undertaking will fall outside the scope of the scheme. Funds will be supported by Government grants.

The recurring expenditure has not yet been estimated precisely, but it is expected to be Rs. two and a half lakhs in the first year which works out at a Government contribution of rupee one per worker. It is proposed that in the second and third years the Government grant will be annas eight per worker per year in addition to an amount equivalant to the employees contribution, subject to a limit of annas eight per worker. During the fourth year, the Government grant will be equal to the employee's contribution of rupee one per worker, whichever is less.

LATEST BAZAR QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Previous Closing	33.65
Today's Opening	33.78
Difference	+13
Today's Closing	33.80
Difference	+15

NICKEL RUPEE FOR INDIA

To Facilitate Return Of Lease Lend Silver To America

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17, (API): Rupee coins will henceforth be issued in nickel just as half and quarter rupee coins are at present issued.

Power to make this change is given in a Bill introduced today in the Central Assembly by the Finance Member, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan.

The statement of objects and reasons says: "The Indian Coinage Act provides at present for the coinage of silver coins of the denomination of rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee with 50 per cent silver content. As, however, the coinage of coins not higher than an eight anna piece is permitted in any metal determined by Government and half and quarter rupee coins are already being issued in pure nickel, the metallic rupee alone now remains a 'silver coin! Under modern conditions, when the nature of coins as tokens of value is well understood, it is unnecessary and wasteful to use a metal of high value like silver for coinage.

FOLLOWING U. S.

A large section of the public in India has already got used to and prefers the paper rupee, and to the extent to which a metallic rupee is still in demand, the need for it can be met by using a metal like pure nickel, which is in many ways far superior to silver for coinage purposes. Most advanced countries, including the United Kingdom, have now ceased to use silver for their main coins.

The elimination of silver from the rupee coin will also facilitate the return of the lease lend silver to America and might enable Government to control speculative rise of silver prices in India should occasion arise.

The bill, therefore, seeks to authorise Government to issue all coins, including the rupee, in any metal, by deleting Sec. 4 and 5 and making other consequential changes. The legal tender character of the existing quarternary coins has been left unaffected. Opportunity has also been taken to delete certain other sections which have ceased to have any significance."

RESERVE BANK TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS IN BURMA

The Finance Member introduced another Bill to enable the Reserve Bank to wind up its affairs in Burma.

The Government of Burma has decided to entrust the currency and coinage of Burma to a Currency Board of its own and has given notice to the Government of India for the termination of the joint monetary arrangements governing India and Burma with effect from April 1, 1947.

The effect of this decision is that the Reserve Bank will cease with effect from this date to function as banker to the Government of Burma or to manage its note issue and the object of the present Bill is to enable the Reserve Bank to wind up its affairs in that country. Since there will hereafter be no necessity to allow Burma to retain her interest in the share capital and the directorate of the Reserve Bank. Provision has been made in the Bill to permit of the immediate abolition of the Rangoon share register of the Bank and for the transfer of the elective directorship from Rangoon to the Madras area, which has till now been represented on the Board by one elected director. Provision has also been made in the Bill for the repeal of the Emergency Ordinance passed in 1942 to deal with the situation that arose on the occupation of Burma by the Japanese and of the Reserve Bank of India (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance 1945 which was enacted to enable the Reserve Bank to act as banker to the British Military Administration of Burma.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

BOMBAY, Monday, 9 p.m.

	Rs.	as.
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Silver Chamber	142	0
Ready Silver	153	8
Fagan Silver	146	0
Gold Bullion	106	8
Fagan Gold	102	12

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PROBLEMS FACING INDUSTRY

DR. HAMIED URGES IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN GOVT. POLICY

Addressing the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of "Cipla" (The Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd.) Dr. K. A. Hamied, the Chairman and Technical Director of the Company said:—

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of your Company and to report that the Company has maintained its progress and position in the pharmaceutical industry of this country. The Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1946, has already been circulated, I, therefore, do not wish to waste your time in reading the Report to you. With your permission I take them as read.

EFFECT OF POLITICAL CHANGES ON INDUSTRY

As Shareholders of the Company you must be anxious to know the future prospects of your concern. So far as the technical and the industrial side of the industry is concerned, nothing is being left undone to promote and develop our existing enterprise. What political changes India has passed through during the last year are well-known to you. What new changes are in store no one can foretell. Every political change has its natural repercussions on industry and trade. The first and the foremost requisite for healthy and rapid growth of industry is a stable government and peaceful atmosphere in the country. Unfortunately, our country to-day lacks both. The Industry, therefore, is in a melting pot. I may be considered a pessimist, but I cannot help telling you, Gentlemen, that the present trend of political parties in India and the way in which the men at the helm are working, leads one to the inevitable conclusion that difficult and uncertain times for all industries in India lie ahead.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Next to political changes and party feuds, what affects industry most is the problem of labour. Labour has been let loose to create incalculable harm to the steady progress and development of industries. There is no sign of its abatement. Labour legislation which the Central Government is preparing, is duplicated by further legislation in the Provinces. All such legislation is one-sided. Its main purpose is to control the employers in every possible way without any check or limitation on the activities of indiscriminate labour leaders and labour itself. It is well-known to you that in our country, Labour is illiterate and consequently unconscious of its duty and responsibility both to the country and to the industry. The first and the foremost essential duty of a National Government is to promote literacy among the labour and make them conscious of their duty and responsibility. Only then labour legislation which gives rights and privileges to labour and binds employers in more ways than one can prove successful. It is no use copying systems and practice of Western Countries for labour legislation. Those countries are industrially centuries in advance of us and are in a position to stand the stress and strain produced by the impact of labour on industry. What we need to-day is the promotion of those elements of human value and relation between man and man, the absence of which causes all kinds of social trouble, be it in industry or political affairs.

PLANNING OF INDUSTRIES

You have been hearing of post-war planning, post-war development of industries, agricultural planning, educational reforms and all kinds of conceivable plans. A Planning and Development Department was started by the Government of India in 1943 at much cost and expense to the taxpayer. Committees after committees were formed for planning various kinds of industries. A National Planning Committee was put up by the Congress in 1938, which held its meetings month after month. What do we find? A complete void in planning. Unfortunately we in India have become used to broadcasting high-sounding phrases and international slogans with taking correct step towards planning or bringing into early execution what we plan or desire. The difficulty, as pointed out by an English magazine recently, is that small men occupy big jobs. They talk high and act low. Unless this condition is remedied and proper men are placed in positions where immediate planning and quick execution is required, we cannot expect much progress in the country. The position today is still worse than what it was during the war. High officials and still higher members of the Government are talking of post-war planning and painting rosy pictures of a future India to keep the public in hope and expectation. Instead of planning for the future, let us first bring the country back to the conditions of 1939. It is senseless to talk of future planning when we are far behind the normal conditions which industry and people enjoyed before the war. Let us first plan backwards to reach that free and happy period of pre-war days before planning for anything better.

WAR-TIME CONTROLS STILL EXISTING

Controls which were promulgated during the war by means of Ordinances for a temporary period, instead of being withdrawn are being made permanent by means of legislation. We hear of shortage of food, shortage of cloth, shortage of sugar and shortage of every type of commodity, as if these shortages have become permanent. My opinion, which I can prove if occasion arises, is that all these shortages are factitious. The only justification for the continuation of controls appears to be the maintenance of the great mass of officials employed by various control departments of the Government—Provincial and Central. Shortage of food in an agricultural country like India is inconceivable. Since the great famine in Bengal in 1943, no large-scale measures have been undertaken by the Government to increase agricultural production. In any case agricultural produce of India has not become worse than it was during the war. But the axe of rationing is ruthlessly being employed causing more and more discontent among the masses. This is another cause of labour trouble. For an agricultural country like India to go begging for food and grain from foreign nations is nothing but a disgrace. We should have during the last six years developed our food supplies not only to feed ourselves, but to supply food to other nations.

Besides the controls on essential commodities and necessities of life, industry is also being controlled in one form or the other. We are restricted from exporting excess of our production to neighbouring countries. We cannot import easily and freely what is essential for production and necessary for the improvement of machinery. Unless these controls are removed and the spoonfeeding by the Government is stopped, I cannot think of any rapid progress in the development of industries.

CONTROLS A MEANS OF POLITICAL POWER

It is said by the authorities who favour continuance of controls, that controls are being kept for the sake of the masses. How little do the control authorities know that it is the masses who are suffering under these controls. I am sure that if a plebiscite is taken only of the poor classes, they will all with one voice declare themselves against controls. Controls, Gentlemen, are a very easy means not for controlling and distributing food and other commodities, but for the purpose of controlling the people. According to principles of dictatorship, controls of essential commodities and necessities of life are the best means of maintaining unlimited authority on the masses.

IMPORT OF BASIC CHEMICALS

The Chemical Industry is, as I said in my Presidential Address before the Chemical Association, the mother of all industries. No serious attention is being paid to the development of chemical industries. Pharmaceutical Industry is subsidiary to the Chemical Industry. We are dependent for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemo-therapeutic products on the imports of basic chemicals from abroad. Unless all restrictions on such imports are removed, pharmaceutical industry cannot thrive.

QUININE SCANDAL

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Gentlemen, I cannot let this occasion pass without informing you of the great scandal created by the Government of India in respect of Quinine. This important raw material, as you all know, was coming from Java before the war. The Government Factories in Bengal and Madras never supplied an ounce of Quinine from their own production to any manufacturer in India. We could not produce any anti-malarials for want of Quinine and whatever we did produce, it was from Quinine purchased at exorbitant prices from the black market.

Through my personal efforts I succeeded in removing the embargo on export of Quinine from England. As soon as Quinine started coming into India, the black market immediately disappeared. For reasons unknown to me, the Government of India, Health Department, by a special Ordinance froze all Quinine imported by Manufacturers at the port of entry. The Government thus again brought back to life the black market which was long ago dead. It is surprising that an article of the nature of Quinine which is in extreme demand in India and in such short supply, should be prevented by the Health Department from entering India. It clearly shows that the Health Department is indirectly helping foreign manufacturers to dump into the Indian Market all types of anti-malarials and depriving the Indian Manufacturers from obtaining Quinine at reasonably low prices from foreign countries which are able to supply. This was done before the Interim Government came to power. The matter was referred several times to Members of the Interim Government but to no avail. It appears that our Popular Ministers continue to believe and act on the advice of departmental officials of the old regime and disregard the advice and opinion of the industry, which was a characteristic of the previous Government.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND SUGAR CONTROL.

The Prarmaceutical Industry requires sugar for various pharmaceutical preparations. The quota allotted to your Company is very small with the result that production of a number of preparations containing sugar had to be curtailed and in some cases stopped. Representations made to the Popular Government in Bombay have remained without effect. The Provincial Government refers the matter to the Central Government for allotment of sugar. The Centre refers it back to the Provincial Government and in this way months have rolled on without the claims and rights of an important industry like ours being heard.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT.

Under such circumstances, Gentlemen, it is not an easy task to manage the affairs of a Company as big as yours. Whatever results your Company has achieved during the year under review have been in spite of all these difficulties. I hope that the Governments in the Provinces and at the Central will soon change their policy towards controls and other restrictions which cause frustration to the industrialists and create hindrances in day to day work. If our popular Government listens to popular advice, I assure you that industry will thrive and a contentment will prevail among people as never before. Your Company will maintain its steady progress and keep its high position which it has acquired in the pharmaceutical world.

BIGGEST LABORATORIES IN THE EAST.

You will be glad to know that plans for the building of new premises for your Company at Vikhroli are completed. The construction will be started very soon and we hope to finish it within a year. I wish to inform you that these new Laboratories will be one of the biggest in the East and unique in design. We are arranging for extensive research facilities not only for chemical and pharmaceutical industry, but in the allied sciences of Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine. Each section of our new Laboratories will be headed by the most competent person available to us for supervising the work. Let us hope and pray that the present unsettled conditions in the country will give place to better and more peaceful times to enable us to achieve this aim.

"CIPLA," A NATIONAL CONCERN.

Before I close, I am glad to inform you, Gentlemen, that your Company is perhaps one of the very few in India which can claim to be a National Company in the true sense of the word. Among its shareholders all communities of India, Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs, Christians, Europeans, are represented. The peace and harmony among the staff and workers, between the Directors and all concerned is so great and so well founded, that I may assure you "Cipla" stands for a National Symbol of a truly national enterprise.

Except for a very minor agitation which was peacefully settled, the staff and workers of your Company have been showing full loyalty and devotion to the interests of the Company. The success which your Company has achieved may be due to my efforts and the guidance of the Directors, the goodwill and patronage of the medical profession, but in no small measure it is the result of the spirit of duty and devotion of the workers of the Company.

The Audited Statement of Accounts and the Annual Report of the Directors are now before you for discussion and approval.

North Zone Well Placed On First Day

Amarnath And Fazal Mahamood Beg Four Wickets Each

SOUTH ZONE (First Innings) 227
NORTH ZONE (First Innings) for two wickets 94

BOMBAY, Monday.

Batting first the South Zone were dismissed shortly before the tea interval for 227 runs against the North Zone in the second semi-final of this year's Zonal Tournament. The total might have been even smalled but for the efforts of four of their batsmen who together accounted for 176 runs. Frank played a more than useful innings in helping to raise the score of his side from three for 43 to 129 before he was dismissed off the first ball after lunch. He made quite a few well timed strokes and was well set when he mistimed a square-cut into the hands of gully. Shinde also played very well facing the attack with confidence from the start. Although he offered Lakda a return chance when he was in his twenties, Shinde's innings contained few false strokes. Eventually he was dismissed to a good catch low down at short fine leg when the second new ball was taken.

But the best knock of their innings was that of Asgar Ali who had the misfortune to be beaten by the best ball of the day. Aware of the responsibility that lay on him when he filled the crease vacated by Frank, he played patiently against an attack that gave very little away besides always being on top of the batsmen. Asgar Ali, however, lost no opportunity of scoring during the hundred minutes that he was at the wickets, scoring 33 of the 98 runs that were scored during his stay at the wickets.

Shyamsunder was more than fortunate in his knock. Apart from being dropped twice, once by Irani off Maqsood Ahmed and once by Maqsood Ahmed off Fazal Mahamood, he made several strokes any one of which might have been turned into a catch by the merest deflection of the ball.

Of the bowlers Amarnath and Fazal Mahamood commanded respect throughout. The former as usual bowling just a trifle short of length when bowling with the old ball but on the mark when bowling with the new. Fazal Mahamood moved the ball either way off the pitch and fully deserved his four wickets of the day.

Irani's work behind the stumps was not quite impressive; his gathering on the leg side tending to become blind at times. On some occasions he failed to gather a ball on the off-side left alone by the batsman. His style is queer and gathering not above reproach. Later in the same innings Imtiaz kept wickets. But the innings terminated soon afterwards.

The North Zone started quite brightly, Sohoni conceding 15 runs in his first over, Nazar Mahommad claiming 10 and Mohammad Saeed 5. The latter played an innings far more subdued than is his wont and carried his bat for 35. Kischenchand the other unbeaten batsman is also shaping well and might put up a respectable score before his back is finally turned.

SCORE BOARD

SOUTH ZONE (First Inning.)

Rege c Irani b Amarnath	....	15
Shyamsunder b Fazal Mahamood	....	65
Gayali b Fazal Mahamood	....	0
Sohoni l-b-w b Khan Mohammad		3
Frank c Nayar Mohammad b Fazal Mahamood	....	46
Asghar Ali b Amarnath	....	33
Sane c Fazal Mahamood b Khan Mahammad	....	5
Shinde c Khan Mohammad b Amarnath	....	32
Doctor l-b-w b Fazal Mahamood		13
Gulam Ahmed l-b-w b Amarnath		0
Rangachari (not out)		0
Extras ..		15
Total ..		227

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/35, 2/36, 3/43, 4/129, 5/153, 6/164, 7/210, 8/227, 9/227 and 10/227.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarnath	18	4	31	4
Khan Mohammad	15	0	55	2
Fazal Mahamood	22.2	2	64	4
Fazal Lakda	6	0	23	0
Magsood Ahmed	7	0	39	0

NORTH ZONE (First Innings.)

Nazar Mohammad l-b-w b Sohoni	15
Mohammad Saeed (batting)	35
Magsood Ahmed b Rangachari ..	3
Kisenchand (batting)	34
Imtiaz, Amarnath, Anwar Hussein, Fazal Mahamood, Khan Mohammad, Irani and Lakda to (bat)	
Extras	9
Total for two wkts. ..	94

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/38 and 2/43.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sohoni	5	0	27	1
Rangachari	5	0	23	1
Shinde	5	0	24	0
Gulam Ahmed	4	1	11	0

UMPIRES: Messrs. H. D. Billimoria and Chowdhary.

Frontier Olympic Athetic Meet

PESHAWAR, Feb. 17, (A. P. I.): The first annual championship of N.-W. F. P. Olympic Athletes Association concluded here after two days meet. About 150 Athletes representing 22 clubs took part. Carson Institute Lahors won the Championship Trophy.

Sir Olaf Caroe, Governor of the Frontier Province, gave away the prizes and also closed the ceremony by lowering the Olympic flag.

Lindwall Deadly In Sheffield Shield

SYDNEY, Feb. 17, (Reuter): Victoria lost five wickets for 21 runs in a remarkable first hour's play and were all out for 90 runs in reply to New South Wales first innings total of 145 when the Sheffield Shield match continued today.

Australian Test bowler, Lindwall, who had a spell of two wickets for eight runs, sent one ball 142 feet seven inches when he dismissed Noblet. Lindwall took five wickets for 18 runs and Lush four for 44.

New South Wales scored 242 for seven wickets in their second innings at close, Arthur Morris scoring 53, Lukeman 59 and Ray Lindwall 52.

M. C. C. vs. Victoria: Rain Spoils Third Day's Play

MELBOURNE, Feb. 17 (Reuter). Owing to rain only 40 minutes play was possible here today the third day of the M.C.C.'s match against Victoria. In that time, the State added 30 runs without loss, leaving them 154 runs behind the M.C.C.'s first innings total of 355, with only three wickets in hand, as Ian Johnson's injured thumb will prevent him taking further part in the match. The M.C.C. missed one splendid chance to improve their already strong position during early play when both Hassett, who had enriched his score to 79 and the total to 188 and Freer, through a misunderstanding, were at the same end.

M.C.C. (First Innings) 355 and Victorial) First Innings) 201 for six wickets.

116 ARRESTS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 16, (API). One hundred and sixteen persons including ten Sikh Scheduled Castes were arrested this evening in Lahore for leading a procession in defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

This is the second time during the Muslim League Agitation in the Punjab that the scheduled Castes have joined the Muslim League procession and courted arrest.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF MISC. STORES including tools, plants, gimlets, callipers, drills, screw, spanners, C.I. Pipes, etc., on Thursday, 20th Inst. at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at S.D.O. E/M Stores Yard, near Afghan Church, Colaba, and 25 cases canite, 100 cases Rock wool, 122 Cases Roack cork, 29,200 lbs. colas, etc., at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Colaba, Sassoon Dock, near detailed Military Stores under instructions from the C.R.E., Bombay.
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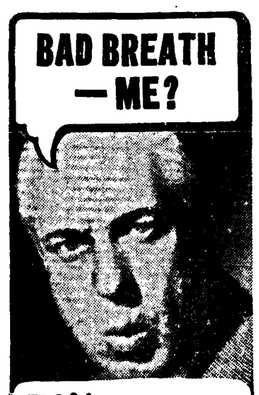

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DAILY (Except Sunday)

As a temporary measure and until further notice, Gwalior will be included as a stopping place in both directions on the present Bombay-Lucknow Service with effect from Monday 17th February, 1947 as above.

Inquire.

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WHY FRESH INCREASE OF RENTS?

Socialist Party Criticism Of Govt. Proposal

The Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party (Bombay) observe in the course of a statement:—

"The Government of Bombay have just published their proposals for regulating house rent. One of the proposals has evoked wide-spread opposition and we would be failing in our duty if we do not give expression to that feeling. That is the proposal permitting the landlords to increase rent by not more than 10 per cent, to cover the expenses of repairs.

"It is argued by the Government that the cost of materials has gone up and the landlords must be permitted to raise rents to cover atleast partially the rise in prices. The argument, we regret to say, is fallacious. The rents paid in the past include charges for repairs. In the last few years no repairs have been carried out and if the repairs have accumulated, so has the money for repairs.

"The Government have already provided for increase in rent at the rate of 6 p.c. on money spent on structural alterations in buildings. For normal repairs surely, no addition in rent can be countenanced. The real estates have appreciated heavily in recent years, and the landlords are the fortunate beneficiaries of this social hence unearned, increment. Again, for years not only no tenement or premises has remained vacant but often substantial illicit payments have been received by landlords through 'pagri,' false receipts etc., The landlords have done exceedingly well through the war period. What is now needed are stringent rules to compel the landlords to carry out repairs. It is a travesty that instead of compelling the landlords to execute long neglected repairs, the overburdened tenants are being called upon to pay increased rents.

"Only recently rents were increased by 3 p.c. A fresh increase of 10 p.c. when the price level is registering newer heights is to totally unbalance the slender budgets of middle and poor classes. If they oppose the Government proposal that agitation will not lack moral justification."

MALAYALEE CHRISTIANS MEET

The annual meeting and social gathering of the Bombay Malayalee Christian Association was held on Sunday at the Khalsa College Hall. Mr. A. A. Paul, Secretary of the International Fellowship, presided.

In the course of his speech the president said that the unification of Kerala would be achieved and Syrian Christians would have to play a great part in the future politics of Kerala.

Mr. George Joseph, a State Congress worker from Cochin, also addressed the gathering.

"People's Age" Printer Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. M. B. Rao, The Printer and Publisher of the "People's Age" the Communist Weekly, was arrested this evening by Deputy Inspector Rane of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. He was enlarged on bail.

It is learnt that the arrest has been effected under the Official Secrets Act.

DHANBAD, Feb. 15, (A.P.I.): The Board of Conciliation, set up recently by the Government of India to settle all disputes arising out of collieries in Bengal and Bihar, will commence its sittings here tomorrow (Sunday). Mine workers have been asked to submit their grievances in the form of a memorandum for examination by the Board, which will shortly visit the coalfields in Bengal.

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Royal Opera House
Ad Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6

CITY AND SUBURBS

Hindu: Magh Vad 13, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 26, 1366.
Parsi: Shehrevar 17, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset: 6-40 p.m.
Hightide: 10-31, 23-43.
Lowtide: 05-16, 16-30.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SYED RASIDUZ ZAMAN, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Commerce Secretary, Government of India who was under the treatment of Drs. Deshmukh and Erulkar suffering from high blood pressure expired late on Monday night at the residence of Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalljee, "Flowermead", Warden Road. The funeral will leave from there this morning at 10-30 a.m.

Today's Engagements

NOICE TO JURORS.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL: Annual social gathering of the school will be held today (Tuesday) and on Thursday (Feb. 20). The pupils of the school will stage the plays "Nishikantachi Navari" at Jinnah Hall, on Tuesday, at 3-30 p.m. On Thursday there will be an entertainment programme at Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Road.

ROTARY CLUB: Weekly meeting at Green's Hotel, at 1-45 p.m., today (Tuesday), when Mr. B. G. Davis will speak on "Indo American Business Relationship."

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday), at 6 p.m., at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Yasna Ha 29.

HINDU RASHTRA DAL: Flag Salutation and mass prayer will be conducted by Pandit Vijayshanker Mulshanker, at Chaupaty, Opp. Tilak Statue, tomorrow (Wednesday), 8 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Musical concert by Sri G. N. Balasubramaniam accompanied by Sri Rajamanickam Pillai of Kumbakonam (Violin) and Sri T. S. Mani Iyer of Palghat (Mridangam), tomorrow (Wednesday), at 5 p.m., at South Indian Education Society's School, Matunga (G. I. P.).

ZARTHOSTI UNNATI DWARA: Due to unavoidable circumstances the W. I. F. A. has cancelled the permission for the use of the grounds at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday (19th February), which was reserved for the primary heats of the sports to be held on 1st March. The heats will now be held tomorrow (Wednesday), at 1-30 p.m. on the same grounds at Cooperage.

TENANTS PROTEST MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants Association a mammoth meeting of the Tenants of Bombay will be held on Choupaty Sands, tomorrow (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Secretary writes:—All the members and the recruits are required to be present in mufti on the parade ground at 7 a.m., tomorrow (Wednesday).

Indian Merchants' Chambers Committee Meets Shone

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay had an interview with Sir Terence Shone, United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, on Monday, when an informal discussion took place regarding questions affecting trade between India and United Kingdom.

Late Lalitaben's Portrait Unveiled

An impressive ceremony of unveiling the portrait of late Lalitaben Mulchand Mewara was held under the presidentship of Srimati Kamaladevi Shriyansprasad Jain. H. H. Maharani Tarabai Sahaba of Kolhapur paid glowing tributes to the long and selfless services of Lalitaben in the cause of Indian women in general and Jain widows in particular. A memorial fund was raised to the tune of Rs. 5,000 on the spot to which Sir Bhagchand Soni and the lady President donated Rs. 1,001 each.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Cawnpore On Feb. 26

BOMBAY, Feb. 17. (UPI): The All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference will be held at Cawnpore (Shahid Nagar, Brajendra Swarup Park) on the 26th February next and subsequent days.

Only delegates, member visitors, fraternal delegates and distinguished visitors will be admitted to the closed session of the Conference to be held on February 26, 27 and 28 next. The open session which will be held on March 1 and 2 next will be open to the public and the Press.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING:—Generally dry weather.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Dry weather.

I. P. T. A.: Annual general body meeting of I. P. T. A. (Bombay Branch) at Deodhar Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin) 8-45 Serene H. Doctor (Thumri) 9-0 Saraswati Rane.

12-0 p.m. Variety programme (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Apni Apni Pasand 1-25 News (H) 1-30 (E) 1-40 Music 4-30 School Broadcast 5-0 Muralidhar Saraf (Violin) 5-15 S. A. Apte (Bhimpalas) 5-30 M. W. Rege (Bhavgeets) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 "Chimukala Sansar" 6-30 Serene H. Doctor (Thumri) 7-0 M. W. Rege (Bhavgeet) 7-15 S. A. Apte (Behag) 7-30 Ganpatrao Mohite (Purvis) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Kalidas" Gujarati play written by N. V. Carpenter 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Labour and Capital (The Indian sphere Talk) 10-0 C. P. Bramble: Tenor: Modern English songs) 10-15 Interlude 10-20 Luisa Vajid Mahmood (Beethoven, Chopin) 10-40 Interlude 10-45 Egidio Verga (Violoncello).

CAVE TEMPLES OF AJANTA: Ajanta has become a by-word in Art and Archeology. But surprisingly enough, the cave temples had been completely lost in the jungles for about a thousand years until they were discovered in 1819. Today (Tuesday), at 4-20 p.m. Prof. G. C. Bannerjee will broadcast a talk on that flourishing period of Indian History when the caves were built.

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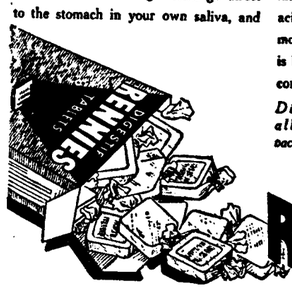

DIGESTIF RENNIES

FACTS speak plainer than WORDS

When one of his Goats strayed from the herd, the Goatherd in temper threw a stone, breaking off one of the Goat's horns. Alarmed, he begged the Goat not to tell his master. To which the Goat replied, "Oh, foolish one, my horn will tell the story though I say not a word." AESOP'S FABLES

WORDS may not convince you that Seagram's V. O. Canadian Whisky is one of the world's finest whiskies. Yet one fact will: the water test, which reveals the true nature of any whisky.

TRY THIS SIMPLE WATER TEST

1. Add good, pure drinking water (plain or soda) to an ounce or two of Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky. Now, breathe in that tempting, inviting bouquet.

2. Sip slowly; enjoy the distinctively different taste, the rare delicacy, the light-bodied smoothness of Seagram's V. O. with water. Then you'll *know* Seagram's V. O. is one of the world's finest whiskies and the lightest, cleanest-tasting whisky you have ever enjoyed.

Seagram's V.O.
CANADIAN WHISKY

It's lighter... It's better for you!

All COOKED DISHES

MORE ESSENTIAL NOW THAN EVER BEFORE

In these days of acute food shortage and threatened famine, the amount of food wasted in India is still enormous! Among the more important reasons for this waste is bad cooking and the use of inferior cooking mediums. Food cooked in Swastik Gowalin Brand Vanaspati not only tastes good but gives health-giving energy.
Made from the choicest vegetable products and rich in energy-giving elements, Gowalin Brand Vanaspati comes to you in hygienically sealed tins which preserve its quality.

Available in 2 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. at all stores.

Other quality Swastik Products include Perfumed Caster Oil, Kanti and other toilet soaps, Swastik Shaving Stick and Washing soaps.

SWASTIK VANASPATI
UNMATCHED FOR QUALITY
SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., Wadala, BOMBAY.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 17, (A.P.I.):
Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Nov. 1, 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on February 17, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 88 61 1.1 plus 0.8 Ahmednagar 84 59 0 10.4 plus 8.7 Allahabad 75 52 0 2.1 plus 0.1 Baroda nil BOMBAY 84 66 0 7.1 plus 6.3 Calcutta 85 68 0 2.2 plus 0.2 Colombo 88 74 0 37.7 plus 14.8 Delhi 75 47 0 0.7 minus 1.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 94 68 T 3.4 plus 1.5 Karachi 79 57 0 0.1 minus 1.0 Lahore 74 34 0 1.4 minus 0.8 Lucknow 78 53 0 2.1 plus 0.3 Madras 86 70 0 56.5 plus 35.3 Mahableshwar 77 60 0 11.6 plus 9.5 Mysore 89 69 10.4 plus 7.0 Nagpur 87 64 0 9.7 plus 7.7 Patna 73 53 0 1.0 minus 0.7 Peshawar nil Poona 73 53 0 1.0 minus 0.7 Quetta 52 25 0 4.7 plus 0.2 Sholapur 92 68 0 2.5 plus 0.5 Simla 55 36 0 4.6 minus 1.6 Srinagar 46 30 0 7.0 plus 1.0 Surat 90 nil 0 7.5 plus 6.9.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

The following is daily weather summary for Monday, Feb. 17, 1947:—

A western disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Thunder-rain has been widespread in Orissa and local in Chota Nagpur in the East Central Provinces. There have also been a few showers in South Bengal.

Forecast until the 18th evening: Thundershowers will occur locally in Orissa and at a few stations in Central Provinces and neighbourhood, in Assam and along the North-West Frontier.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I would like to adopt this system but I should want it proved to me. I am not free to believe when I have no evidence.

—Voltaire.

The Bombay Chronicle

CHANGING RULES OF GAME

Mr. Churchill, who has signalized his exit from premiership of Great Britain by a series of mischievous sallies in Parliament against the Labour Government, recently intervened in the sterling balances negotiations in a characteristically sinister manner. He is reported to have asked Government whether it was not true that the Governor-General was informed by the then British Government that while settling the debts owed by U. K. to India a counter-claim for the defence of India by British power would be made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Dalton, made a very evasive reply to this question, stating that the communication in question was a fact of history and agreeing that it would be taken into account while settling the question of sterling balances. This tame and equivocal attitude on the part of the British Government, underlined by a rather cryptic reference in the Lords by the Secretary of State for India, is calculated to deepen the feelings of suspicion widely held in India. Mr. Churchill's question has been followed by the tabling of a resolution by five Conservative members that the British Government should make counter-claims for wartime services rendered to nations with sterling balances to their credit. In spite of the airs of honour and integrity assumed by the Englishmen for themselves, the role of defaulters is by no means new to them. They committed a unilateral default on their American dues after the first world war, and given the opportunity they would do it with greater ease in the case of India. And yet it was not so long ago that the late Lord Keynes, when the subject was pressed by Indian spokesmen at one of the International Monetary Fund Conferences, solemly declared that what was honourably taken would be honourably repaid and that the matter was capable of direct settlement between the parties concerned. Now that the preliminary exchange of official views on the technical level has commenced we have the leader of the Opposition springing a surprise about a preposterous counter-claim which was never mentioned by any of the spokesmen of the Government of India, including the Viceroy, who have often spoken about the sterling balances in reassuring terms.

Unless the Finance Member of the day also conspired with the Viceroy to keep the letter a closed secret, it must be assumed that the letter was on a personal level and never got into the official files of the Finance Department. Even supposing that a counter-claim was then made or is likely to be urged now, the case for India pressing with a clean conscience for the repayment in full of its sterling assets is unimpeachable. Mr. Churchill's claim that because Great Britain secured Indian defence, a bill for the same ought now to be pressed is ludicrous. The financial settlements entered from time to time by the Indian Government with the British Government have already taken more than full account of British aid. In fact the complaint has always been that India has been made to bear a share of war burdens out of all proportion to its stake in the war and to its paying capacity. That Britain was fighting in the East not so much to secure the frontiers of India as to hold her own line of Imperial defence has been proved to the hilt by this precipitous withdrawal from extensive territories in the Far East and by the now well-known preparations which were then made for withdrawal even from India if it were found necessary. Considering the military stake of the Empire and the political relations then existing between India and U. K. the entire cost of Indian defence should really be paid out of the British treasury. We have a better case for a claim in addition to the sterling balances not only on account of the latest but also on account of several previous wars. And yet taking advantage of its position of political power in India the British Government saddled the India Government with unconscionable burdens. As if this were not enough injustice we now have the prospect of a further claim against balances created out of the misery and privations of the people.

If Mr. Churchill considers a claim against India as a justifiable one, with greater reason can the American Government press claims against the British Government itself. The British, however, seek to escape payment to U. S. A. on the ground of a common effort against the common enemy. If the same reasoning is applied to India's contribution to the war effort it will be seen that proportionately to her capacity India has made the highest sacrifice among the allies. Whereas the common standard of living were heightened in U. S. A. during the war, and they were not appreciably lowered in U. K., in India, barring a few war profiteers and employees, the living standards were pulled down to starvation levels. If India then had a free Government there is not the slightest doubt that all the unchecked inflation which caused the misery of the Indian masses to put the allies in the Eastern theatre in funds would never have been permitted. Having used its irresponsible power to mulct the poor Indian of his precarious supplies of food, clothing, houseroom and conveniences, Mr. Churchill is disowning responsibility for the I. O. U.'s passed by the British treasury for these scarce and valuable services made available during the war.

It is to be hoped that the present Government of Great Britain will show a juster sense of realities. But one never knows, and we feel that our case for the realization of the sterling balances shoud be further strengthened by additional claims for recovery of charges which were unjustly placed on India during the war. Laski, who ought to know Englishmen as well as anybody else, once said about them that rather than lose a game Englishmen would change the rules of that game to suit their fortunes. This statement was widely and ferociously resented by the Tories, but it is obvious from the latest sally of Mr. Churchill, their leader, that Laski knew what he was talking about. This is a matter in respect of which justice is on our side and our spokesmen, officials and members of Government, ought not to concede any point when the bill due is being considered. If it is the practical difficulties of our debtor, Great Britain, or the impediments in the way of transfer, these can be adjusted by honourable negotiations. But if in place of such a negotiation conducted in a spirit of fairness and practicability we have Mr. Churchill's whining and browbeating we ought to insist on our full claims being realized at the earliest possible moment. The realization of sterling balances may well assume the proportions of a very major political issue, and we reserve our comments on the details of a scheme of repayment till we are assured by responsible British Ministers that they accept full responsibility for their obligations.

Frankly Speaking

Unjust Criticism

Defending the Pact of Friendship, which has recently been concluded between Turkey and the Transjordan, Mr. Husan Saka, the Foreign Minister said in the Turkish Assembly: "It is a regrettable fact that lately this pact has been misinterpreted in the press and radio of some neighbouring countries as aiming at purposes which the contracting parties never had in their minds". The reference of course is to Russia and her satellites, who approach anything done by Turkey in the spirit of their now well-known hostility. But any impartial observer will agree with M. Husan Saka's assurance of the bona fides of the contracting parties. No one can find any objectionable point in the Treaty which seeks no more than to guarantee peace and, that too strictly within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter. We cannot see why two neighbouring countries should not come together in a Pact of Friendship, as the Soviet Union has done with so many of its neighbouring countries. Turkey and the Transjordan have obviously common interests and so, indeed, have other countries of the Middle East including Iran and Afghanistan. In fact, it would be worth while if something like the Saadabad Pact was revived to protect these small states from aggression and domination by Big Powers—any Big Power, the Soviet Union, Great Britain or the United States.

T.U.C. And India

India is to-day passing through a phase of serious, almost critical transition. It is, therefore, obvious that grave duties and responsibilities devolve on every national organisation including the All-India Trade Union Congress, which has just been holding its twenty-second annual sessions at Calcutta. And we are glad to note that in his presidential address, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose gave ample proof of being patriotically conscious of this fact. The T.U.C. is faced with important tasks, some of them unique because of the unique circumstances of India. The basic objective of the T.U.C. is, as it should, of course, be, the conversion of India and Indian Society into a Socialist State. But no violent revolution is either necessary or desirable. India has already shown the way to revolutionary achievement without bloodshed. That way has to be followed not only to vindicate India's humane principles but also as a message to the world. What are needed are patience and, as Mr. Bose himself urges, a well thought out plan. And here enters the problem of more urgent and immediate tasks which have to be successfully tackled before any progress can be made with the main objectives.

Its Immediate Tasks

Nothing is possible if people are faction-ridden and rent. The T.U.C. has tremendous possibilities of service in this connection. Mr. Bose has noted and deplored the communal trouble, but he has also pointed to the remedy so far as the workers are concerned. A united working class solidly above communal considerations and conscious of their evil can break the backbone of communalism by its example and its work among the masses. That will be to the supreme advantage both of labour and the rest of the nation. This is one important task. The other concerns the relationship between the Working Class and the Interim Government. Mr. Bose gave sound advice when he said that "this new Government will require all the assistance from the progressive forces" and that "our approach to this Government must, therefore, be more constructive than critical". Nothing need be added to this wise and patriotic plea than that, in view of the admitted difficulties that confront the Interim Government, it needs and deserves the wholehearted and unreserved sympathy and support of India's workers and that the All-India Trade Union Congress, while urging its views and claims, should have faith and confidence in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleague, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Labour Member.

Liaquat Ali's Address

The convocation address which Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan delivered at the Aligarh Muslim University was what it was expected to be. It touched on many things but naturally dwelt on the theme of Pakistan. Now, there can be no objection to Muslims wanting and demanding to live "our own way of live" and that "no one should have the power to prevent us from doing so". This kind of autonomy to every section of the Indian people, large or small is quite possible in a United India. Indeed, the Indian National Congress has not only conceded such autonomy but is eager to ensure it for all. But the trouble is that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, like the distinguished League leader that he is, separates Muslims as a "nation" from the rest of Indians and on that basis defines and demands "Pakistan" as a Sovereign Muslim National State. And thus renders impossible the position of non-Muslims, like Hindus, Sikhs, Harijans and others, in such a Muslim National State. Which, therefore, makes Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's "Pakistan" itself impossible. Incidentally, the insistent reiteration by the Muslim League's official and responsible spokesmen of "Pakistan" constitutes a definite and decisive rejection by the Muslim League of the British Government's State Paper, which Congress has accepted.

The Role Of The Doctor

Addressing the annual conference of the Association of Physicians in India last week, Pandit Nehru expressed the hope that doctors in India would not work in the spirit of narrow trade unionism but would keep in view the interests of the community as a whole and, in particular, would utilise their scientific training in making a scientific approach to the various problems of life. That hope can be fulfilled to any appreciable extent if the State assumes greater responsibility for, and control over, public health and encourage those doctors who display a true spirit of service or zest for scientific research or scientific approach to social problems. It is also desirable that doctors, particularly those following the indigenuous systems of medicine, should have a better grounding in modern science. Lt.-Col. Amir Chand, in his presidential address, discouraged the growing tendency among medical students to go for foreign degrees, and suggested that facilities for importation of specialised knowledge from abroad should be made available to students in India. That tendency will not be conspicuous in the future, particularly if Government and other bodies engaging the services of doctors are guided in their selection more by merit than by foreign degrees. It is necessary too, that due facilities should be provided here for advanced and specialised instruction in all departments of medicine and surgery.

Welcome Decision

We wholeheartedly welcome the decision of Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, the Premier of Bihar, to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the recent disturbances in the province. Explaining the delay in coming to this decision, Mr. Sinha stated in the Legislative Assembly, that he had been resisting so long to take such action not because he feared about the findings of the Commission against him or his Government, but because the harm that would be caused if the inquiry was not conducted in the right spirit. A recital of bitter memories, he said, would react unfavourably on the minds of the people of the province and elsewhere and might not be in the interests of peace and harmony. The risk referred to is there, no doubt, but it will be greater if no inquiry is held and the people are tempted to believe all sorts of allegations. As regards the right conduct of the inquiry, much will naturally depend on the personnel of the Commission, which should enjoy the confidence of all sections of the public.

Elections To Supreme Soviet

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPA): Radio Moscow reported that elections to the Supreme Soviet were held to-day in some republic of the U.S.S.R. including Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and some republics in Soviet Asia. The broadcast said that polling everywhere was between 95 and 99 per cent.

Sweeper Boys Made To Work For Eighteen Hours

Railway Workers' Grievances: Justice Rajadhyaksha Resumes Adjudication

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha, Adjudicator in the dispute between the Railway managements and the Workers' Unions, who had not completed the adjudication regarding the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways when he left Bombay in September last, resumed work this morning at the Council Hall. Of the Assessors, Mr. P. B. Chandavani and Prof. Humayun Kabir, the latter was absent to-day, having been required at Delhi for work in some other connection.

C. H. Cowell, a driver in the G.I.P. Railway, and a member of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, stated, on being cross-examined, that there were no specific rules as to the hours of duty for the running staff, and that it was apparently left to the discretion of the Controller to afford relief to the staff on the completion of twelve hours of work. The exercise of this discretion left room for much arbitrary 'detailing, as it happened twice in his own case. Witness suggested that hours of duty should not exceed ten hours.

For extra work, payment was at present made according to mileage and not according to the time taken for the work.

The sick leave, Mr. Cowell said, was restricted to a maximum of 365 days for the whole of his service. This, in his opinion, was too harsh, since it might not be in everyone's power to restrict sickness. Only ten days' casual leave was granted per year. Witness felt that it was too inadequate.

DISCRIMINATION.

D. R. Gothivrekar, (B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union), a clerk at the Carnac Bunder Goods Depot of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, resented that the staff in his Depot had to perform nine to ten hours' duty a day while the staff at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway had only eight hours of work. Such discrimination in two railways both run by the State, was in his opinion, unjustified.

Witness stated that he had to do both loading and unloading and this made his work very onerous. He suggested that the two kinds of work should be separated.

Witness stated that sweeping boys between the ages of 12 and 16 and sweeping women were made to work from eight to eighteen hours. This was against the universally accepted principles regarding duration of work for boys of tender age and women.

Mr. Hassan (on behalf of the management of the B.B. and C.I. Railway) asked witness: "How did you ascertain the ages of the boys?"

Answer: From their appearance.

The General Manager of the Railway here told the adjudicator that according to the rules, the minimum age for boys was 15.

Witness further deposed that for porters at the Carnac Bunder Yard, who worked till late hours, there was no provision of quarters, where they could take rest till the morning.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hassan, the witness admitted that there was a small hut provided, where five or six persons could comfortably sleep.

Mr. Kale, on behalf of the B.B. and C.I. Employees' Union, made a suggestion that the Adjudicator might pay a visit to the Carnac Bunder Depot and observe the working conditions of the 600 employees there. The Adjudicator agreed to visit the place.

ABNORMALLY LONG DUTIES.

Rahmit S. Tiwari, a guard at Ratlam, also a member of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union, was next examined. He deposed that the duties of the running staff both in loco and traffic departments were abnormally long besides being hard and strenuous and that the number of hours often exceeded the limit of 60 hours a week, fixed by the management.

He stated that the percentage of cases of sickness among the guards was found higher than the other staff.

Question: Do you have any statistical data in support of this statement?

Answer: No, but I got this impression from what I heard from others.

The cross-examination of this witness will be continued to-morrow.

Earlier, three members of the G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, Mr. V. J. Sardesai, Mr. B. W. Wadnare and Mr. S. B. Shelke were examined. They complained of inadequate leave rules.

Mr. Sardesai stated that when once he applied for leave, he was told by the management that leave could be granted only if some of his colleagues gave an assurance that during his absence, his part of the work would be managed by them. His colleagues however enabled the granting of his leave.

LONDON LETTER

FREEZE-UP CRISIS

Tory Propaganda Against Labour Govt.

(From Our own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail), Freeze-up shows no sign of termination! Temperature has dropped again and everybody is shivering nor is there is hope of immediate improvement in the fuel situation. But the way the people are putting up once again proves that Britain can stand it. It is true that everybody feels depressed. Life without light and heat has become almost unbearable. But nowhere one finds among the common men and women the tendency to do anything that will add to the trouble. They grumble, they sigh. But with the exception of a few black sheep, they ase doing their bit to tide over the difficulties that have arisen. Even during the hours when lights are allowed the people are using the minimum of power. In my favourite restaurant, where usually 12 table lamps are on, for the last two days none is being used. the people being content with the one ceiling light.

It is not that the management has banned the use of table lamps, customers of their own accord have abstained from using them.

The Tory press scarce propaganda that the British ship was sinking, instead of demoralising the people, has actually resulted in arousing the common men to their duty at the moment of supreme crisis. Thus at least in this case good has come out of the evil.

But it will not be correct to assume that the people are taking the present crisis as an act of God. Fair-minded people concede that unfair weather has a good deal to do with our trouble, but do feel that the Government's handling of the coal position was not adequate. Everybody knew that the fuel crisis was coming. Snow has only expedited its advent and undoubtedly aggravated it. Why did not the Government take earlier the steps they have now taken? During the recent lorry strike the Government did not hesitate to seek the help of the army and navy? Why were not the vast military forces used to meet the situation created by the weather? Had they been mobilised, roads could have been kept clear for transport to move.

The fact is that the Government feels shy of acting in a bold manner; and is mortally afraid of incurring the displeasure of the Tories. But if a Socialist State is to be created the displeasure of Tories and capitalists has got to be faced.

If they are to be appearsed there will be no Socialist State. Actually, whatever steps towards nationalisation the Government has taken are leading not to the creation of a Socialist State, but capitalist managerial state —a state in which the worker has little or no voice in the running of the national concerns and profit and not service is the driving force.

Mr. Churchill's recent statement in the Commons that he considers planning as an evil should make Mr. Attlee and his team realise the futility of trying to create a new heaven and earth with the help of Tories.

The Britisher is known for his patience; his capacity for putting up with discomfort is unrivalled. But there is a limit to his sufferings. If he discovers that the present Government is not doing the job adequately he will not stand by it. The mere fact that the Government is a Labour Government does not mean that it will receive the unquestioning support of labour indefinitely. No doubt the alternative to the Labour Government is to put reaction in power. It is the consciousness of this fact that is staying the hands of rebels in the rank and file of the Labour Movement. But the discontent among them is mounting up and one day there may be an explosion. They are thoroughly disgusted with the foreign policy of the Government. Domestic happenings are an additional sore. The time is indeed come for the Government to do a bit of heart-searching. I know the task that stares them in the face is tough. Almost each and every minister is putting every ounce of energy in the job. But they miserably lack guts.

In this connection one must not forget to mention that the members of the Government are sharing with the people the sufferings caused by the coal crisis in a full measure. Whitehall has been classed as 'domestic' for electricity-cut purposes. This means that when there is no light in a common man's house there is no light in the Ministry when the housewife is shivering, the minister is shivering. If the common man had to climb hundreds of steps because lifts are not working, —the ministers have to do the same. Mr. Shinwell, the Minister responsible for Fuel, has been content to live on sandwiches and tea.

* * *

The talk of coalition, for the present at least, has been stilled. But it is reported that there are elements in the ministerial ranks who seem to think in terms of coalition. Rumours are that Mr. Attlee, who is temperamentally, rightist, wants to resign. But those in the know do not believe that he will do anything of the sort, for his resignation without helping the people, will lead to his own political eclipse. The present is not the time for abandoning the ship the present is the time for Government to stand united. Any weakness in its ranks at this time will not only lead to its downfall but also harm the cause of socialisation which the Government profess to have at heart.

R.I.N. Warrant Officer Engineers

Sir,—At the beginning of the World War II, a lot of engineers joined the R. I. N. They were classed as Warrant Officer Engineers. Those officers are good workmen with a lot of experience. Many of them were demobbed in the beginning of 1946, and only about 30 such engineers are now being kept in the service for one year. These officers' time will expire on the 30th March, 1947. It is now proposed to select a few out of this insignificant number for one more years service under the existing condition. Why should not Vice-Admiral Geoffery Mills, Flag Officer Commanding, absorb these officers as the Royal Indian Navy requires Engineers? It is high time for the Defence Department to look into the condition of these helpless officers.

This appeal through your paper, I hope, will take some effect in the officers' cause.

N. G. SHARP.

Indian Postal Department

Sir,—With reference to the column "Off My Chest" appearing in your paper of the 1st, 8th and 14th February, 1947, regarding the loss of books, magazines, periodicals, etc., while in course of transit by post, I write to inform you that this matter is already receiving my very close and anxious attention and special steps have been taken to see that such articles are correctly delivered to the addresses.

To assist me in my investigation, I shall be grateful if your subscribers will bring specific cases of loss of their publications to my personal notice and furnish invariably the following particulars:—

(a) Name of publication.
(b) Particulars of issue (month, date, etc.).
(c) Name and address of the sender.
(d) Name and address of the addressee.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you that no efforts will be spared by me to ensure that these books, magazines, periodicals, etc., are promptly and safely delivered to the addressees.

R. E. SHALOM,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

R.I.N. MUTINY AND AFTER

By: Sub-Lieutenant (Sp.) Pushkar U. Oza, R.I.N.V.R.

The R.I.N. mutiny is said to have shaken faith of the British Government in their ability to hold India any longer in an iron imperialist grip. The Mutiny has been justified for its more practical demands made by the ratings. All this has overshadowed a vital fact—that it has done the greatest disservice to India. Let it not be thought for a moment that anyone of the persons taking part in it is to be blamed. It has done a great disservice not because those who took part in it were not truly national nor because they were less determined. The reason why this glaring fact has to be brought forward is because the Mutiny, premature and spontaneous as it was, gave a long awaited opportunity to the authorities to weed out the national, and, in their parlance, dangerous elements by thousands. The Mutiny and the Commission of inquiry that followed enabled the powers-that-be to stabilize the more loyal forces and group them together by cleansing the Services of the alien forces that had penetrated into them due to their rapid war-time expansion of the Services.

So much so that thousands of ratings who would otherwise have remained in the R.I.N. and could have played an important part in an Independent India were thrown out on the streets without any provision being made for their resettlement. All their past services were forgotten. All their complaints and the complacence on the part of the authorities that led to this Mutiny were forgotten and while those really responsible for this affair were and are still being kept on while these poor ratings who dared to raise their voice against incompetence and inefficiency in a vital service were victimised. So were hundreds of officers victimised by accelerated demobilisation while fresh contingents of R.N. ratings promoted as officers were pouring in. This release affected the service so much that many loyal officers who were rejected by the Selection Boards were recalled and given permanent commissions while many of the most outspoken officers although ready to remain in the R.I.N. were discouraged. Promises made to the ratings that there would be no victimisation were not meant to be kept and when the true history of R.I.N. Mutiny is written our leaders will be amazed to learn that even while profuse assurances were being given to them instructions for victimising the ratings were being issued at full speed.

COMMUNALISM

When the ratings struck the blow in 1946 they were one, united and come forward as Indians demanding nationalization of the Services. Today they are being tutored with communal virus, their ranks having been depleted of nationalist elements. Spread of communal virus in the Services is so slow that it is almost indiscernable but although slowly, yet surely, it is taking a grip.

When the persons who were so severely and roundly condemned by the R.I.N. Commission of Inquiry are still occupying responsible positions, it will be almost impossible for any one to join the Army or the Navy as has been proved by the sensational exposure made by Sjt. Puranik, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University. While rejected persons can by pulling strings get into the permanent cadre those truly desirous of remaining in the forces in spite of having better chances in civilian life are thrown out irrespective of whether they are useful or not and whether they have been given ample scope to prove their usefulness.

Last year the R.I.N. Mutiny was acclaimed as a glorious event. But if one reviews the events one has to admit that short of being a national event the Mutiny has been a national calamity.

Yet another angle is that the mutineers who were politically exploited by the Communists and spurned by the Congress leadership, barring Pt. Nehru, have been almost forgotten and India has lost yet another opportunity of getting together a truly Indian band of volunteers, fully disciplined with the result that forgotten, forsaken and without means these very ratings who yesterday were national heroes are today but a part of the rabble to be roused when it serves purpose of any one party.

This year also proved that those very leaders who promised no victimisation are unable to absorb these persons in the Services because the reactionaries say no to it. If those whose actions were responsible for the Mutiny can be retained there is no reason why those who mutinied should also not be given a chance if the service is really reorganised and becomes a better service.

Till the old conception of the who complains is always in the wrong' is changed and till the authorities are prepared to hear those to whom they have done injustice and to give them the opportunity to rejoin as their due it appears that the R.I.N. Mutiny must be called a tragedy and the ratings' subsequent plight a betrayal by the leaders.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

MOSCOW, February 15. (U.P.A.): With basis in Alaska, the Aleutians, Greenland, Iceland, and Canada, the United States is semi-circling the Arctic basin which is becoming a "theatre of imperialistic machinations", Soviet writer Ivan Ermshev charged in an article in the magazine "New Times" today.

* * *

His Highness the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber has corrected "certain statements" made by Sir B. L. Mitter regarding recent constitutional developments etc. in the Princely group.

So far as we are concerned we wholeheartedly accept His Highness' word—since all's well that ends well.

* * *

By the way, His Highness concludes his statement with a tribute to the "chief spokesmen" or as Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says "Congress leaders", which all means in unstatesmanlike language, Jawaharlal) of the Constituent Assembly for "their satisfactory attitude towards the substance of the States' contentions...."

Whereby, we submit with regret, His Highness has let down certain very important and distinguished "quarters", so to speak.

* * *

Moreover, if not worse, His Highness having reduced vital principles to States' "contentions" and those too to a mere "substance" has definitely let down the Divine Law givers of his own order.

Too bad, too bad. But—er—thanks for the agreement and the tribute to Jawaharlal.

* * *

Sir C. P Ramaswamy Iyer too has corrected Sir B. L. Mitter. And, of course, we fully accept Sir C. P.'s word also. For instance, the Princely decisions were all unanimous "whatever may have taken place behind the scenes or during informal discussions outside these bodies of which I am not personally aware."

But we do wish he had put it better As it is, it may sound to carping critics like a personal alibi.

* * *

Having accepted Sir C. P.'s word, we must also insist upon an exception. Referring to Sir B. L. Mitter's hint of rulers being in "moral subjection", Sir C. P. says "I had not experienced any such spell and was unaware of the methods by which it had been broken".

Of course he couldn't experience any spell. As a super Divine Right magician he was the weaver and not the woven, so to speak, of the spell. Which, being a modest man, Sir C. P. naturally doesn't mention

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Explaining the objective of a "Pakistan State" and why he wants it, the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told Aligarh graduates: "We shall live our own life as a nation in our own way and we do not want that anyone should have the power to prevent us from doing so".

Most admirable. But don't tell it to the non"nationals" of Pakistan the Hindus, Sikhs and, yes, the Mandal Scheduled Castes. They might develop similar ideas.

* * *

Says M. Trygve Lie, U. N. Secretary General: "A war between the major opwers at this time is a madman's dream".

Which the leaders of the major powers are dreaming day and night.

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According to Tass, the Soviet News Agency, the Polish Peasant Party led by M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk is breaking up as a result of "discontent with its leadership".

A simple translation of the above report need not be given.

Bombay Corporation

LEAGUE MOVE TO CENSURE GOVT. DEFEATED

Echo Of City Riots: Plea For Sec. 93 Rule Scotched

BOMBAY, Monday.

A resolution moved by Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh in the Corporation today censuring the Government of Bombay for their failure in handling the riots in the city and expressing the opinion "that His Excellency the Governor should intervene at this stage and take over the responsibility of the Government under Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act 1935" was defeated by 29 votes against 18.

The Mayor, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, presided.

Dr. Shaikh's motion was listed for discussion in the January agenda. When he demanded priority for it today the Congress Party remained neutral in the voting for granting priority. But when the resolution was moved and Dr. Shaikh had spoken on it, Mr. B. A. Dalal, a member of the Congress Party, moved an amendment that the House should proceed to the discussion of the next item on the agenda. On the amendment being carried, the Opposition Party demanded a poll. The result was 29 for and 18 against the amendment.

The resolution charged the Government as wholly incompetent to control the situation and requested the Mayor to forward a copy of the resolution to the Governor.

Speaking on the resolution Dr. Shaikh said that the reason why the people could not defend themselves was that they were not allowed to carry arms and he made a plea for their carrying arms with them.

PATIL'S STATEMENT

Subsequently, Mr. S. K. Patil Leader of the Congress Party, handed over a statement to the press explaining why his Party did not allow a debate on the resolution.

"It was done with a deliberate purpose to show contempt for the mentality which was behind that proposition. Our Party has never come in the way of criticism of Government's action. Many such debates had taken place on the floor of the House. The proposition in question invoked Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act. Such an anti-national attitude was served to be treated contemptuously and so it was".

First Rly. Budget Under National Govt.

Plans For Electrification And New Construction

INCREASE IN PASSENGER & GOODS RATE TO COVER REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The maiden Railway Budget presented by Dr. Matthai, Transport Member of the National Government, on Monday before the Central Assembly gave broad indications of the national policy which would shape railway administration under the new regime. Though it lacked the dramatic elements of the staggering surpluses of the previous budgets, and hit the eye because of the increase in passenger fares and goods rates, it cleared the decks for the smooth transition from war-time to peace economy.

The new arrangement between the Centre and Provincial Governments regarding financial arrangements for new railway constructions, plans for the regrouping of railways for better economic and financial control, and the national approach towards the building up of railway reserve fund and the future of the Railway Depreciation Fund are the highlights of the budget.

BUDGET-AT-A-GLANCE

	Gross Traffic Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Surplus
	(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)		
1945-46 Actuals	225.75	187.55	38.2
1946-47 Revised	206	174	32
1947-48 Budget	183	135.5	7.97

Note: For 1947-48 budget, the surplus of miscellaneous receipts after payments to worked lines is 1.89 crores. Added to revenue of 183 crores, it amounts to 184.89 crores. The total expenses, including working expenses of 135.5 crores, payment to Depreciation Fund of 15.34 crores and interest charges, 26.58 crores, amount to 176.92 crores. The net surplus is, therefore, 7.97 crores.

The requirements for contributions total 17.5 crores, to meet which the estimated balance is only over seven crores. Approximately, there is a gap of over ten crores to be covered, for which the Transport Member has proposed an increase of one anna in the rupee on the existing passenger fare from March 1, 1947 and a revision of rates of certain type of goods traffic.

The anticipated yield from the enhanced passenger rate is estimated at 4.75 crores, while the extra income from increased goods rates is expected to yield 5.75 crores. Thus the total yield works out at 10.5 crores, which along with the net surplus of over seven crores, makes up 17.5 crores, balancing the budget.

The estimate of 135.5 crores of ordinary working expenses does not take into account any increase in the total wage bill which may result from the decisions which Government would take on the recommendations of the Adjudicator and the Pay Commission. To cover any such increase, the Transport Member has promised to approach the Assembly at a later date for supplementary demands.

Among the Contemplated post-war plans for railways are the electrification of 1,500 miles including the Bombay-Ahmedabad section of the B. B. and C. I. and the extension of electrification from Igatpuri to Bhusaval and Poona to Dhond on the G. I. P.

DETAILS OF BUDGET

Among the more important features of the Railway Budget for 1947-48 are a small increase of one anna in the rupee on existing passenger fares from 1st March 1947 and slight adjustments in an upward direction of certain special and station to station goods rates which have in the past been fixed at unduly low levels for various reasons which no longer operate.

The minimum fare of one anna will remain. The extra yield from passenger fares is estimated at 4 3/4 crores per annum. The adjustments in goods rates introduced from the 1st April will be far too small to affect retail prices. They will never represent as much as one pie on a seer of foodgrains or on a yard of cloth.

They are expected to yield 5 3/4 crores per annum. Another prominent feature is a works programme of 50 crores, the largest on record, which provides, 'inter alia', for the beginning of construction of the Kanchrapara locomotive manufacture plant, a large number of staff quarters, the remodelling of a number of large stations and substantial increases in lower class coaching stock.

In this, the first budget presented after the Interim Government took office, the demands for grants have been rationalised and rearranged to secure better legislative and treasury control of expenditure. The development of a new technique of financial control better suited to a commercial department like the Railways is foreshadowed and ways and means of improvement in net earnings, both by a reduction of expenditure and by the introduction of new schemes likely to yield net gains are to be investigated by the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 which will commence to function early in the budget year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Traffic receipts in 1946-47 are now estimated at 206 crores, a decrease of 19 3/4 crores compared to 1945-46 but 29 crores more than the budget, the variation being due mainly to changes in the level of military, parcels and public passenger traffic. Ordinary Working Expenses are now estimated at 159 crores, the highest on record, and exceed the previous year's figure by 14 crores and the budget by 33 1/4 crores. Due to these and other minor variations the budgeted surplus of 12 1/4 crores is expected to be reduced to 8 2/3 crores, of which General Revenues will receive 5.61 crores (1 3/4 crores less than budgeted for) and the Betterment Fund 3 crores, leaving only 3 1/4 lakhs for the Railway Reserve.

The Budget for 1947-48 anticipates gross traffic receipts of 183 crores with the existing level of fares and freights, a fall of 23 crores as compared to the current year. Ordinary working expenses are put at 135 1/2 crores, a reduction of 23 1/2 crores attributable almost entirely to the virtual completion of the special charges to Revenue of part of the cost of works commenced and rolling stock ordered during the war. The surplus, on the present level of fares and rates, would be only 7 crores from which the contributions to General Revenues, the Betterment Fund and the Railway Reserve have to be provided.

General revenues, with their large commitments for development schemes and shrinking revenues and borrowings, require a contribution of 7 1/2 crores from Railways. This is roughly what was estimated for 1946-47.

The Betterment Fund started last year, which has to meet expenditure on amenities to passengers, on staff welfare including housing, and on certain non-remunerative operational improvements designed for safety, and increased efficiency of service is estimated to require an annual contribution of at least 5 crores a year.

The present Railway Reserve is quite inadequate for an industrial concern having over 800 crores of capital at charge. It is considered that the fund should be at least 50 crores. If it is to reach this figure within even 7 years the annual contribution should be at least 5 crores. There is thus a gap of 10 1/2 crores which will be covered by the increases in fares and rates already mentioned.

At the end of 1947-48 the balances in the Betterment Fund, Depreciation Fund and Railway Reserve are expected to be 14.56 crores, 26.45 and 101.92 crores respectively.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Public passenger traffic is at present higher than ever, partly due to the restoration of many pre-war train services. Further restorations are hampered by the shortage of coaching stocks, some of which continues under the control of the Defence Department. In addition to renovating stock subjected to intensive usage during the war, Railway Workshops are building new stock to the limit of their capacity though production has been halved by many strikes and a 'go slow' attitude. More stock is to be constructed in the budget year by outside firms on underframes now on order, so that a large increase in the pre-war Broad Gauge stock is expected to be achieved by the end of 1947-48. Pending the preparation of new designs for the special light weight vehicles of 11'-8" width, now approved for the future, stock is being built to existing designs with such improvements in amenities as the supply of materials will permit.

WAGONS AND LOCOMOTIVES

Twenty per cent more Broad Gauge wagons than in 1939 are expected to be in service by the end of 1947-48. All the goods type locomotives ordered during the war are expected to be in service by the end of the current year and orders for 400 passenger type locomntives have been placed, of which 100 will be in service in 1948-49 and the balance in 1950. The budget contains provision for an entirely new plant for the manufacture of locomotives at Kanchrapara estimated to cost 11½ crores and designed to produce 120 to 150 locomotives and 50 boilers annually. Production of completed locomotives is expected from 1950.

STAFF

The Transport Member recapitulated the relations between Government and organised railway labour in the current year and recalled the strike notice served by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on 1st June, 1946 and the negotiations after which it was rescinded on the 21st of that month. He spoke of the grant of interim relief to Railway Staff, the reference of certain questions regarding hours of work, periodic rest and leave rules to an Adjudicator and the embargo on retrenchment pending his award. He pointed out that strikes, stoppages of work and "go slow" policies react detrimentally on the workers as well as on the country's economy and he gave a firm assurance that decisions on pay and conditions of service will be taken by Government as rapidly as possible after the reports of the Pay Commission and the Adjudicator are received. He sounded a note of caution, however, that substantial increases in pay bills might involve substantial increases in freight rates which in turn react on commodity prices. The result may well be that the worker finds himself no better off and inflation has received a fillip. The greater the height reached by the inflationary spiral the greater the subsequent retrocession and consequent suffering. Railways while having to spend heavily at present on rehabilitation will endeavour to adjust expenditure on development so as to be able to spend at a maximum when retrocession threatens.

DEVELOPMENT

The budget includes a provision of about 2½ crores for the construction of new lines and restoration of branches dismantled during the war and the programme of projects has been referred again to Provincial Governments for review.

RATES

Work on the revision of the rates structure is proceeding and the experiment of telescopic class rates on manures, oilcakes and bonemeal (for manure), which is to run for six months from the first of this month, is expected to provide valuable data for the general revision contemplated. The complexity of the problem of adjusting the equities in the new system as between Railways and the public, as well as between Railways 'inter se' precludes more rapid progress.

COAL

The coal situation has continued to cause anxiety. Considerable savings have been effected by the Fuel Economy Campaign on Railways. As a temporary measure, increasing use is made of oil and other alternative fuels, and as regards long term policy the introduction of lighter rolling stock and the electrification of 1,500 miles of railway are being investigated while the development of diesel electric and other forms of traction is also under examination.

CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

A Central Transport Board has been set up and is expected in due course to develop an integrated machinery to co-ordinate all forms of transport so as to provide the best possible service for the least real cost to the community.

A provision of 1-1|2 crores is included in the budget for investment in joint road-rail companies on the basis of decisions of the Ministerial Governments in provinces.

CONVENTION

The Transport Member also stated that exhaustive investigations into the adequacy of the Railway Depreciation Fund have now been practically completed, and, wher the effect on the Railway pay bill of the decisions on the recommendations of the Adjudicator and the Pay Commission becomes known, sufficient data would be available to enable a Committee to take up the review of the Railway Separation Convention A motion will, therefore be brought forward in the current session for election by the Legislature of memoers to the Committee.

CONCLUSION

Dr. Matthai concluded with a reference to the progress made in the first full year of peace now drawing to a close along the return path from war to peace conditions and the difficult problems thrown up in the course of the changeover. He expressed the view that "given goodwill and the exercise of a little patience by the staff and the public alike, which I think the House will agree this Government is entitled to expect, the major difficulties will be smoothed out in the near future and we can apply ourselves to the rehabilitation and development which we all so earnestly

'BE PATIENT AWHILE AND TRUST GOVT.'

Purshotam Tricumdas' Appeal To R.I.N. On Anniversary Of "Great Protest"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, President of the Indian Ex-Services Association, in a message to the R. I. N. on the anniversary of the "Great Protest of the R. I. N.", appeals to the men in the services "to be patient awhile and trust the Government to do the needful, and not fall a prey to the insidious voices of those who love to fish in troubled waters".

Mr. Purshotam regrets that permission to hold a meeting today had been refused by the police and recalls the sacrifice of those "who braved the wrath of their British masters."

Their stand has been completely vindicated by the findings of the R. I. N. Enquiry Commission and to that extent their sacrifices have not been in vain", he adds.

"Those who suffered and those for whom they suffered are naturally impatient to see that their just grievances should be redressed. It is but right to expect the Government to do so without delay and make the services feel that never again will they be treated as they have been in the past.

"We wish we could have all met together and expressed our appreciation of the services and the sacrifices of the heroes of last year. But, whether we can meet or not, I am sure that none of us will or is likely to forget the great and unforgettable protest". Mr. Purshotam concludes.

VIENNA, Feb. 14. (Reuter): The semi-official Austrian newspaper "Neues Desterreich" said today that the Austrian textile workers' trade union would oppose and recruiting of Ausrian skilled workers for the British cotton industry mentioned in the House of Lords by Lord Pakenham, Under-Secretary of State for War.

Railway Budget In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (A. P. I.): The budget session of the Council of State commenced today under the presidentship of Mr. Hossain Imam.

The Leader of the House, Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Sir David Devadas, Sir Ramunni Menon and members from all parts of the House congratulated Mr Hussain Imam on his appointment as President and conveyed their gratitude to Sir Manecklji Dadabhoy who had occupied the Chair for over 15 years.

The President referred to the death of Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh a former Education Member who was a member of the Council of State and adjourned the House for 15 minutes so that the presentation of the Railway Budget could sychronise with the presentation in the Lower House Assembly Session. The Chief Commissioner, Railways, presented the Railway Budget after which the House adjourned till February 20.

Fuel Position Slightly Eased

Attlee's Special "Coal Cabinet" To Meet To-day

LONDON, Feb. 17. (Reuter): As Britain's great electricity switch-off entered its second week today, official figures showed that the position has eased slightly after intensive efforts.

Stocks at all power-stations stand at just over 1,000,000 tons of coal compared with 895,000 on February 7, the day the switch-off was announced by Parliament, the Ministry of Fuel and Power stated tonight.

The week's switch-off which at first effected only half the country, resulted in a saving of 202,750 tons of coal, it added.

Despite the cold, almost as great today as it any time during this bitterest winter, coal moved steadily down from the mines to the power stations by road, rail and sea. Ships have reported large areas of ice up to three feet thick on the east side of the North Sea and floating mines off the East Anglian Coast and approaches to the Thames.

The next meeting of the Prime Minister's special "Coal Cabinet" will be held to-morrow when a day may be fixed for partial re-starting of industry.

Long convoys of Army trucks reminiscent of pre-invasion days rumbled across central and northern England today loaded with coal for Britain's silenced industries, says the U.P.A. The army started hauling coal shortly before dawn and will continue the job until factories are humming at their normal tempo again. The target is 4,000 tons a day.

IMMIGRATION OF INDIAN WORKMEN

LONDON, Feb. 17. (U. P. A.): A scheme for the immigration of skilled workmen from India to relieve the United Kingdom's acute shortage of man-power is being considered by certain private quarters for submission to the Cabinet, it is learned.

The basic idea is that during the war hundreds of thousands of British subjects in India were trained by the Royal Air Force in machine work of all sorts. While there has been some working class opposition here to the immigration of "displaced persons" from the Continent to eke out Britain's man-power, it is felt there would be much less feeling against the arrival of men coming from another part of the Empire. The scheme is seemingly still in an embryonic stage.

RULE OF LAW IS PRACTICAL EXPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY

HYDERABAD, Deccan, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): Inaugurating the first Hyderabad Legislative Assembly to-day constituted under the Reforms Scheme, Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister, said the necessity for more effective association of different interests with the Government in which the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires was felt as nearly as 1937, when H.E.H. the Nizam appointed a Reforms Committee. "This Assembly is fruit of labours of that Committee," said Sir Mirza. He said that the Scheme of Reforms formulated by the Committee received H.E.H. the Nizam's sanction in 1939. It could not, however, be given effect due to war conditions. Meanwhile, the Scheme had to be revised in certain important details in consideration of changing times and demands made by different political parties and groups in the Dominions.

Sir Mirza Ismail refuted criticism made "in uninformed quarters that the constitution is not flexible and is unprogressive."

Sir Mirza continued "it is no doubt rudimentary in certain respects, but it has within it a promise of fuller growth. A constitution is not deduced from any abstract or doctrinaire theory of democracy but is based on hard realities of life in these Dominions. It is not shaped to a pattern set by Westminster or New Delhi but has individuality of its own.

Proceeding, Sir Mirza said: "While we need not quarrel with the modern men's faith in democracy, it is clear that the essence of democracy does not necessarily consist in the Executive responsible being to the Legislature. Democracy may have and, indeed, has many political shape. We do not want uniformity in governments any more than we want a uniformity in individuals. But whatever its shape may be, it ultimately consists in Government by discussion as distinguished from Government by ukases."

Sir Mirza observed "Practical expression of democracy in a community is a rule of the law," and added "in Hyderabad we have a complete rules of the law."

THIS LEADERSHIP AND THAT.

Continuing, Sir Mirza said: "In the setting of the post-war world, all our theorisings about democracy, responsible Government, sources of sovereignty and the like have but an academic interest. The challenge of our time on the physical plane is the poverty of the masses, on the mental plane, their ignorance and on the spiritual plane natural suspicion and strife. To meet this three-fold challenge the choice does not seem to lie between democracy and bureaucracy or a responsible and an irresponsible Executive. We know that the so-called responsible Executive, once it is sure of a majority in the Legislature, can behave in the most irresponsible manner riding roughshod over the sentiments and material interests of the people. The choice lies between theory and practice, between the leadership that recognises realities of the present and the need to work for a better future and the leadership that refuses to venture into water before it learns to swim, between those who are determined to get on with the job and those who delight in endless argumentation about constitutional niceties."

Sir Mirza referred to the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter and said: "it behoves us to consider the limitations and possibilities of the four freedoms which are corner stones of the Atlantic Charter. It is for us in this Assembly to consider how we can best promote the good of the people of the State without sacrificing their freedom."

Sir Mirza recounted various measures under consideration of the Government and schemes which will shortly be implemented for the development of Hyderabad in different spheres—educational, public health, agricultural and industrial, and urged the creation of an atmosphere of trust and goodwill.

NIZAM'S MESSAGE.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar in a message to the members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly which was inaugurated to-day says:

"The twenty-fifth day of 'Rabiul Avval' 1366 Hijri (February 17, 1947) in the 36th year of my reign by the Grace of Allah marks the fulfilment of my long cherished desire to provide for a more effective association of the people of my dominions with my Government, and on this happy and epochal occasion, I send to you, members of this Legislative Assembly, my message of good cheer. Identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled and responsiveness of the Ruling Power to popular will are the essence of a good Government. These have been my guiding principles throughout the 35 years during which I have guided the destinies of the State.

"The Legislative Assembly aims at the closer association of my people with the administration through the representation of various interests in the State and, in order that this association may be productive of the highest good, I have, in the Instrument of Instructions to my Government enjoined upon them the duty of cultivating and maintaining the spirit of responsiveness to the wishes of the Assembly.

"It is my firm faith that this Assembly, if it is used in the right spirit, will prove the most useful and powerful instrument for those who wish to serve the interests of their fellow citizens. It lies with you, members of the Assembly, to make full and judicious use of the opportunities afforded to you to promote the welfare of the dear land of your birth.

H.E.H. the Nizam's message was read out to the Assembly by Sir Mirza Ismail, President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

Mr. J. J. Macdonald To Arrive To-day

Mr. John J. Macdonald, who has been appointed U. S. Consul General in Bombay, will arrive here on board the "Corfu" today. He takes over from Mr. George D. LaMont, who has been Charge d'Affaires since the departure of Consul General Mr. Howard Donovan to Washington for duties with the State Department.

Mr. Macdonald is not a newcomer to India since this is his third diplomatic assignment in this country. He has a deep and continuing interest in India and considers this country his second home. Mr. Macdonald served as vice consul in Calcutta in 1934 and as a consul there in 1942.

Known in the Department of State as an expert on India, Mr. Macdonald recently completed a course in the National War College (a recently established institution which brings together outstanding experts from the War, Navy and State departments for advance courses in political, economic and military subjects) in Washington, D. C.

Thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Macdonald is of medium height. Interested in outdoor sports, he particularly likes golfing. He is unmarried.

MINORITY SAFEGUARDS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

Karandikar Raises Question In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, Monday.

A resolution, recommending to the Constituent Assembly the provision of certain adequate safeguards for the so-called untouchables and non-Hindu Indian minorities, was moved by Mr. S. L. Karandikar in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The safeguards for the "untouchables" included reservation of seats in elective bodies and free education in all stages for ten years.

As far as non-Hindu minorities are concerned the resolution recommended reserved seats proportionate to population with separate electorates under certain conditions or reserved seats proportionate to population with liberty to contest general seats under certain other conditions.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Mr. S. N. Angadi, Deputy Speaker, was in the chair when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed its sitting to-day.

A major part of the time of the House was spent to-day in debating a resolution recommending to Government that section-writers attached to various District and Civil Judges Courts, should be absorbed as full-fledged clerks having the same conditions of service as regards pay, promotion, pension, leave, allowance and other matters.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, gave an assurance that Government would be prepared to adopt any scheme which would be self-supporting and by which the section-writers could be absorbed as full-time Government servants with equitable conditions. On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar moved the following resolution:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Constituent Assembly through the Government of India this Assembly's considered view that in the constitution of this province, either as it is or as it might be reconstituted to suit the wishes of its linguistic components, provision should be made for adequately safeguarding the interests of the so-called untouchables who form an important Hindu minority and of the non-Hindu Indian minorities by guaranteeing:

FIRSTLY, to the untouchables reserved seats in elective bodies proportionate to their population with freedom to contest additional seats as Hindus and free education in all its stages for a period of ten years from the inauguration of the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly;

And SECONDLY, to the non-Hindu Indian minorities reserved seats in the elective bodies proportionate to their population if the minorities or a majority of them choose to have separate electorates, or reserved seats in proportion to population with freedom to contest general seats, if the minorities or a majority of them decide to have electorates, joint with the Hindus."

Mr. Karandikar, commending the resolution to the House, said that it was the duty of the House to guide the province's representatives in the Constituent Assembly-sponsored Minorities Sub-Committee which had set upon itself the task of finding out the best way of safeguarding the rights and interests of the minorities in India.

His fear was that the absence of the Muslim League from the Constituent Assembly was likely to baffle their attempts to frame a just constitution for the country. In order to avoid the charge of being "parsimonious", the active members of the Constituent Assembly should find ways and means of obliging the minorities of the land. He had tabled the resolution to warn the Hindu members of that body to be just to their fellow-countrymen at this crucial time and adopt a fair attitude towards the minorities.

The so-called untouchables were a part and parcel of Hindu society which had to bear the blame for their present lot, Mr. Karandikar said. The resolution, if adopted, would be an act of "atonement" for the sins of the Hindus.

Mr. Karandikar referred to a recent scheme of Dr. Ambedkar claiming that the seats now named for the "untouchables" at present should be available for them by a process of separate electorates and that they should be free to get additional seats by also contesting the elections as Hindus. That was not fair as that meant "double-voting" for the Harijans. Dr. Ambedkar's scheme was unacceptable as it recognised separate electorates. The utmost the mover would concede was provision for reserved seats in proportion to population with full freedom to contest additional seats as Hindus 'plus' the added opportunities of full and free education.

Mr. Karandikar had not concluded his speech when the House was adjourned for the day.

D. F. Karaka: Off My Chest

There is likely to be very strong protests made by certain owners against remarks alleged to have been made about their horses by Mr. Trikamdas, Steward of the R.W.I.T.C.

Some weeks ago, the Saliva and Sweat of "Ariel Mail" was taken in the usual course. The trainer of the said horse was called before the Stewards, in the same way as eight other leading trainers, have been called and told to exercise due care etc. The result of the Saliva and Sweat test were apparently to the satisfaction of the Stewards. This occurred on Friday.

The next morning, last Saturday, the part owner of "Ariel Mail", Mr. H. G. Khairaz was in conversation with Capt. Rashid, owner of Bucephalus, when Mr. Trikamdas is alleged to have addressed the remarks to Capt. Rashid that Mr. Khairaz's horse "just scraped through".

Now it is a matter of public interest whether "Ariel Mail" Saliva test was satisfactory or not, or whether, according to Mr. Trikamdas's alleged words, Ariel Mail "just scraped through".

When a Steward of the Turf Club uses this expression, he obviously uses it with full knowledge of its implication and his alleged statement should either be substantiated or withdrawn.

That same afternoon, after the above incident the Saliva of Ariel Mail was ordered to be taken by Mr. Trikamdas, AFTER the horse had left the unsaddling enclosure—action which has no precedent in racing.

It is surprising that no other horse was sampled in the same race.

I for one welcome the initiative of certain owners who, I understand, have decided not to take things lying down and who are shortly to move in the matter.

Mr. Osman Chottani, another owner, is also contemplating taking adequate action in the matter of a certain remark alleged to have been made by the same Steward.

The owners of "Ariel Mail" have asked the Stewards for an opportunity of clearing up the question of whether "Ariel Mail" scraped through or what.

The meeting is expected to take place on Friday when it is hoped some definite ruling will be laid down in these matters and when, it is hoped, some clarification will be made available to the public.

RAILWAY SECURITY SCHEME ENFORCED IN PUNJAB

League Leaders Appeal To Followers Not To Tamper With Trains

LAHORE, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): Ninety-two Muslims, including Chaudhry Roshan Din, M.L.A., the leader elected for the day were arrested this evening near the Charing Cross Police Station for taking out a procession in defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

Earlier a public meeting was held outside Mochi Gate which was addressed among others by Maulana Dawood Ghaznavi, M.L.A., Acting President of the Punjab Muslim League, and Chaudhry Roshan Din M.L.A.

After the meeting a procession was taken out, which, passing through the Chamberlain Road, emerged on the Mall. The leaders of the procession, including Chaudhry Roshan Din, M.L.A., were taken into custody by the police.

APPEAL TO LEAGUERS

An earnest appeal to the Muslims not to let their movement assume forms which have not yet been authorised or sanctioned by their leaders is made by Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government, and Khawaja Nazimuddin in a joint statement to the press this evening.

They say: "It appears that in certain parts of the Punjab particularly in Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Sargodha Districts, large numbers of people have started a campaign of delaying railway trains. This, it is said, is being done under the impression that the authorities of the Provincial Muslim League have sanctioned this form of activity as a part of their civil disobedience movement in this province. We have ascertained from people now in charge of the Punjab Muslim League organisation and wish to make it clear that the delaying of railway trains or interference with the railway traffic in any way has not so far been sanctioned by the provincial Muslim League or any higher authority".

NOT AUTHORISED

An appeal to the Punjab Muslims not to embark upon A programme of stopping running railway trains by pulling chains, is made by Maulana Dawood Ghaznavi M.L.A., Acting President of the Punjab Muslim League.

In a statement to the press he said: "I have received reports of trains being stopped by pulling chains and it is generally but erroneously considered to be a part of the Muslim League civil disobedience movement in the Punjab".

TAMPERING WITH TRAINS

A "communique" issued by the Punjab Government says:—

"During the last two days there has been considerable interference with mail trains and others between Rawalpindi and Lahore culminating last night when the Frontier Mail was delayed for more than five hours due to uncoupling of the engine and some bogies and damaging the vacuum pipe. As a result Government had to bring in force the Railway Security Scheme and three companies of troops and extra police have taken up their positions on the railway line to protect Government property".

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR PATRONS THAT WE HAVE INCREASED THE FREQUENCY ON THE BOMBAY-CALCUTTA ROUTE BY ONE MORE FLIGHT LEAVING BOMBAY ON TUESDAYS AND CALCUTTA ON WEDNESDAYS THIS IS TO TAKE EFFECT FROM TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1947.

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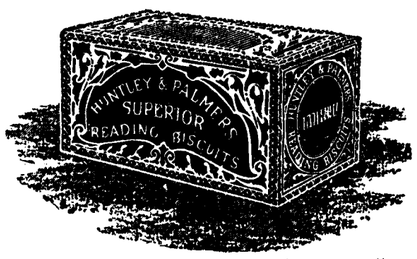

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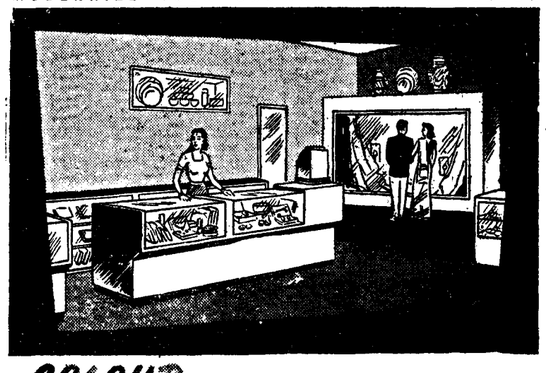

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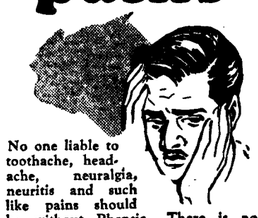
Correspondence in English please MAHATMA AGHORE BABA, AYURVED ASHRAM,

P. O. CHITRAKOT, U.P.

Touchy

nerve pains



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GOLDEN DUST TEA and see that you get it

LTK 132

Govt. Plans To Meet Cloth Shortage

Rationalisation Of Prices & Inducement To Mills To Work Three Shifts And More Hours

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (U.P.I.): During question hour in the Central Assembly to-day Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Food Secretary, told the House that there was considerable disparity in the prices of rice in different parts of the country, but taking an average for a few important centres in the eastern region the present prices might be taken to be about three and a half times the pre-war level.

The present prices were considered fair, added Mr. Punjabi, and Government did not think there was case for an increase in the present level of prices. He said that while fixing the prices of rice and paddy Government had taken into account the prices of consumer goods commonly used by the agriculturists.

TEXTILE CONTROL BOARD.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Member for Industries and Supplies, informed the House that Government was considering a proposal to reconstitute the Textile Control Board.

He added that there was a general shortage of all types of cotton cloth. The fall in the production was due to the reduction of the working day from nine hours to eight hours since August last; to disturbances, strikes and absenteeism; and to some extent to the shift of production from relatively coarser to relatively finer types and counts which were comparatively more remunerative.

Government would enquire into the problem, Rajaji added, and obtain recommendations after consultation about measures for the rationalisation of production so that it might be concentrated on types and varieties required in great quantity and for the rationalisation of prices so that the mills would have no inducement to shift from one type of production to another to the detriment of yardage. Government would encourage the mills to work three shifts and, where three shifts were not practicable, to work nine hours in place of eight.

SHAH'S SCHEME FOR RAISING CLOTH PRODUCTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. (A.P.I.): On the eve of the meeting of the industries Committee of the Textile Control Board in Bombay to consider ways and means of meeting the acute cloth shortage in the country as a result of the production having gone down by about 25 per cent, a scheme for raising production to approximately 4,800 million yards per year, the average of the three years 1943-46 and a further increase in the supply of about 10 per cent of yarn production, i.e. about 40 per cent additional yarn on the average of the three years to handloom weavers, is outlined in a scheme by Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai, representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the Central Assembly.

It is estimated that the shortage for the current year at the present rate of production will be about 1,200 million yards. To meet this shortage, the scheme suggests that the target of cloth production should be 400 million yards per month. The basis of the scheme prepared by Mr. Vadilal is standardisation of qualities of yarn to be produced by spinning mills for the handloom weavers and also the standardisation of widths. Moreover, every mill must be asked to go 20 per cent coarser on their average counts spun by them in the three years period 1943-46 so as to give automatically more yardage both in yarn and cloth.

The scheme suggests that to begin with every mills should be asked to go a minimum of twelve and a half per cent coarser in counts over the three years average period and investigations should be carried out of each individual unit as to how much further coarser than twelve and a half per cent they can be asked to go. The scheme also further details weavers for extra production in yarn and cloth by mills working three shifts either in spinning alone or both in spinning and weaving. The scheme will standardise yarn counts into 10 counts for spinning mills and 13 counts for weaving mills including warp and weft.

PLEA FOR TOP PRIORITY FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION MEASURES

Pranlal On Further Deterioration In Country's Economic Situation

Moving the adoption of the 36th Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts of the Bombay Shroffs' Association for the past year, the general meeting of the Association on Saturday Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee the president said:

"The establishment of the Interim National Government at the Centre has opened up vast possibilities of economic and industrial development of the country.

"The Constituent Assembly has completed its two sessions. It consists of the best brains of the country. We have every confidence and hope that their collective wisdom will frame a constitution for a free India which would be worthy of her great past and of her still greater future.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

"Though the war has been over since over 18 months, there is no relief to the common man in the cost of living. The lot of the common man has even become harder. There has been a further rise in the prices of cloth, foodstuffs, cereals and the essential necessaries of life such as milk, ghee, edible oils, gur, sugar, tea etc. Prices and living costs have appreciably gone up. These have led to the demand for higher wages which in turn have led to an epidemic of strikes doing great injury to the commercial life and industrial output of our country. Thus the general economic situation in the country has unfortunately deteriorated.

To arrest the rising trend in prices and remove the shortages of primary commodities and of consumers' goods our immediate need is of increasing both the agricultural and industrial productions. In these schemes, it is but meet that top priority should be given to measures for increasing the production of food crops in the country."

INDUSTRIALISATION.

Referring to the question of industrialisation which has a large bearing on the standard of living of the masses and the economic progress of the country, Mr. Pranlal said: "There are several difficulties in the way of the expansion of Indian industries, the principal one being that of exchange for securing imports of capital goods and machinery from abroad. It is the duty of all to help industrialisation of our country to try to remove the difficulties and take well-planned action, such as manufacture of necessary plants and machinery in our country. Our efforts, however, should not be confined merely to the development of large-scale industries. In a predominantly agricultural country there is a great scope for the growth of handicrafts, cottage industries and small-scale industries as well. We must increase industrial production by all possible means. Shortages of consumers' goods are so great that any delay in increasing industrial production would mean imports from abroad to the detriment of Indian industries."

Britain Not To Give Up Gibraltar

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 16

The Foreign Secretary Mr. Bevin defended his foreign policy before a private conference of 500 labour and Trade Unionists' delegates from London area yesterday. The Conference was extremely critical of Government policy towards Russia and America, and the military commitments in the Near and Middle East; but opposition divided on the possibility of large-scale demobilisation to help the manpower situation here. Mr. Bevin asked: 'Should Britain give up Gibraltar and other controlling points in the Mediterranean?'

When there were shouts of 'Yes', he retorted: "You had better get yourself another Foreign Secretary, because I am not going to give them up."

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled quiet but steady after the weekend and a fair business took place the following are today's final transactions up to 2-0 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 186 Rs. 100/10 three per cent Loan 49/52 Rs. 101/10, three per cent Victory Bonds 1957 Rs. 101/7, sl three per cent Loan 70/75 Rs. 101/1 three per cent Loan 51/54 Rs. 101/12 Banks Hind Bank 42 Reserve Bank 133 United Commercial 95.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 11/2 Kesoram 20/8 New Victoria 6/13 Coals Baraboni 3/2 Bengal 802 Ex div Rights Bhalgora 22 Burrakur 37/4 Central India 12/5 Samla 11/2 South Karanpura 40/3 Western Bengal 10.

JUTES: Ganges 703 Howrah 111 Kamarhatty 904 Kinnison 565 Presidency 11/10 Engineerings Braithwaite and Co. 14/12 Burn and Co. 472 Indian Iron and Steel 42/7 Jessop and Co. 28/4 Kumardhubi Eng 11/1 Steel Corporation 33/5 Textile Machinery 12/13.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 4/13 Karanpura Dev 57 Consolidated Tin 3/8 Orissa Minerals 15/12 Indian Copper 3/9 Tavoy Tin 3/7 Assam Bengal 16/5 ex Rights Dalmia Cement 14 Sone Valley 12/15 Calcutta Electric 35/14 New Asiatic Insurance 9/4 Bic 10/4 Calcutta Tramways 36 Eastern Investment 250 F and C Osler 17/3 Indian Alluminium 331 Indian National Airways 18/4 Martin Burn 25/8 National Tobacco 51/8 Rohtas Industry 15/1 B B Petrol 3/15 India Paper Pulp 252 Shree Gopal Paper 18/4 Titaghur Paper 57 Midnapure Zemindary 136 Assam Saws 8/15 India Steamship 14/13.

SUGAR: Bairampore 15/3 Nurree Brewery 26

TEAS: Bhatkowa 57 East India 27 Pathemara 17/8 Teesta Valley 46/6.

Chiang Bans Strikes And Lockouts

NANKING, Feb. 17 (APA): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in a drastic "omnibus" decree last night imposed a ban on strikes and lockouts, ordered strict Government economy and outlined a 125,000,000 import programme.

The Government has also banned circulation of foreign currency in China and has ordered Chinese nationals abroad to report holdings for surrender at the official rate which was fixed at 12,000 Chinese dollars for one United States dollar. Severe penalties are threatened against Chinese who fail to report their holdings of foreign currency.

The Generalissimo announced that while no settlement had been reached with the Communists, the Government would reorganise the State Council within a few days with "membership given to the best men in the country, regardless of party affiliations".

"At the same time the executive and other Yuans (Government Departments) will be immediately reorganised in a similar manner to broaden the base of the Government", he added.

ART of make up

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S-2

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How much fluid should I take during pregnancy?

GLAXO MOTHER:
The proper amount varies according to the individual, but it should easily be about three pints a day which ought to include 6 glasses of water. You can continue to take tea and coffee in moderation, but not in place of milk. "When in doubt consult your Doctor"

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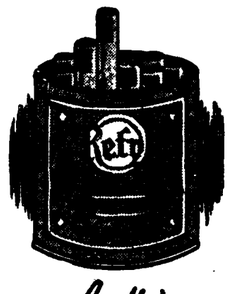
3 annas a packet. Do not pay more.



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NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

43-45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (Transacts All Classes of Banking Business).

THE FIFTH Ordinary General Meeting of National Savings Bank Ltd., was held on Monday, the 10th February, 1947, when the Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st Dec., 1946, were adopted.

Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent P. A. Free of Tax was declared on Ordinary Shares.

Seth D. N. Shroff, Seth Umadutt S. Nemani, Seth Matadin Khaitan and Seth Durgadas Mehra were elected as Directors.

Messrs. Dalal & Shah were re-elected as Auditors for the current year.

Authorised Capital Rs. 92 lacs.
Subscribed and
Paid-up Capital Rs. 46 lacs.
Reserve Rs. 8 1/4 lacs.

Total Working Funds Over SEVEN CRORES.

The Progress of the Bank was the subject of compliments to its Managing Director, Mr. N. C. Khorana, who presided at the Meeting.

1812

Nervous Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

DYEING AND TATA DFDS. RECORD SHARP DECLINES

Silver Market Quietens On Professional Unloading

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled easy today on increased selling pressure influenced by political considerations. There was utter absence of any buying and the market was left alone to find its own level. As pointed out before there cannot be any increase in open business in the face of various uncertainties. The money market remains tight and the lessons recently learnt by Calcutta traders there is no disposition to operate Outside business has dwindled down and the market displays poor rallying power:

Tata Steel Defd shares opened today at Rs. 2585 and eased off at Rs. 2521. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 463 and declined at Rs. 450. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2610 and declined at Rs. 2525. Kohinoors also declined at Rs. 822. Government Securities were also very quiet. There were various rumours in the market and increase in the capital of Tata Iron and Steel Company by issuing new shares. However there was steady buying from certain sections which absorbed all offerings

Towards the close there was some short covering. Tata Steel Defds after declining at Rs. 2515 steadied at Rs. 2522, while Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 449. Bombay Dyeings steadied at Rs 2535. Kohinoors after opening at Rs. 845 quietened at Rs. 830 while Swadeshi shares after opening at Rs. 745 declined at Rs. 730. Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 130 and Imperials were placed at Rs. 2450 The market displayed nervous tone and is becoming oversold

As a result of day's working Tata Steel Dfds. lost Rs. 67/8, Ordinary Rs. 11.8, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 65, Kohinoor Rs. 18 Swadeshi Rs. 30 Nagpur Rs. 9, Simplex Rs. 18 New Great Rs. 23 Gokak Rs. 4 Indore Rs. 53 Associated Cement Rs. 5/8, Burma Rs. 12/8, Bellapur Rs. 11 Construction Rs 9 and Scindia annas eleven.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay Dyeing 2540 Kohinoor 837 Swadeshi 745 Nagpur 361 Simplex 363 New Great 448 Gokak 388 Indore 662/8 Century 1050 Colaba 300 Indian Bleaching 191 Swan 411 Finlay 351 Morarji 806/4 Edward 695 Meyer 275 Apollo 4/12 I. U. Ordinary 17/1 I. U. Dfd. 3/11/6 Madhusudan 508/12 Poddar 357/8 Khatav 395.

STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Ord. 451/8 Tata Steel Dfd. 2535 Second Pref. 164.

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 196.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 538/12 Bellapur 269 Shivrajpur 44 Scindia 34/12 Premier Construction 239 Tata Chemical 16/12 Tata Oil 92/4 Indian Iron 41/14 Bengal Steel 32/4.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tram Ordinary 117 Tata Hydro 185 Andhra 1067/8 Tata Power 1705.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 97 Phoenix 1350 India Manufacturing 4525 Koorla 330 Dawn 1600 David 180 New City 285 Minerva 300 Bradbury 635 Broach (Defd) 8/6 Bharat 61/12 Mysore 330 Madhavji 21 Model 252/8 Laxmi 1860 Vishnu 685 Western 4500 Standard 650 Sholapur 7400 Sassoon Cotton 24/8 Hindustan 4900 Tata 110 Ahmedabad Advance 630 Sassoon Silk 109/8 New Union 26/14 Madhusudan B. 109/8 Shrinivas 440 Raja Bahadur 110 Berar 375 Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 167/8 (New) 130 Surat (Old) 243/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/2 Amalgamated 20/4 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES

Reserve 133 Imperial X D 2440 P. P. X.D 607/8 Central 129/8 India 250 Union 12/12 Baroda 176/8 Habib 198 A. B. C. 56 Dena Bank 70/8 United Commercial 94 Jaipur 75 Bikaner 91 Hindustan Com. 60/8 National Savings (fully paid) 82 Mysore 505 Exchange (Ord.) 68 Eastern 112 Bombay Provincial 85.

INSURANCE

Oriental 7090 Empire 1075 New India 94 Jupiter 39/8 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 68 Universal Fire 20/8 Vasant 26/4 British India General 26/8 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 18/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/8

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P 108 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 118 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 561/4 Steamer 600 Burma New 191/4 Burma Petrol 4 Mackenzie 200 Port Canning 90 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377/4 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 122 Wimco 642/8 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 365 Supreme India 228 (New) 180 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 390 United Motor 66 A.C.C New 86.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 235 Tram 52/8 Andhra Valley 1370 Tata Power 1415 Hydro 144/8 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 306/4 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 130 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec 211/4 Premier Construction 1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd. Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 127/8 Walchand Nagar Industries 960 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/10/6 B. I. C. 10 Burma Corporation 4/11 New Victoria 7/4 New Victoria Preference 8/4 Raja 40 Phalton 140 Gold Mohar 450 New Kaiser Hind 470 Sajjan 375 Osmanshahi 385 Ajam Shahi 405 Air Services 16 Birla Motors 8/10 Mettur Chem. 5/1 Marshall 9/8 Air India Premium 160.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100-7
3 3/4 p.c. 1960	100-6
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	99-0
3 p.c. 1949/52	100-14
3 p.c. 1951/54	102-0
3 p.c. 1953/55	102-8
3 p.c. 1957 V. L.	101-5
3 p.c. 1959/62	101-4
4 p.c. B.P.T.	112-0
5 p.c. M. Deb.	121-8
6 p.c. B.P.T.	125-0
3 p.c. 1963/65	100-11

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 17.

MILLS

Apollo 4/13 5 4/12/6 4,13 4/12
Bharat 63 62/12
Bradbury 635
B. Dyeing 2615 2550 60 57,8 65 42/8 45 15 45 40
C. India 371 60 61
Century 1050
Colaba 300
E. Textile 700 3/12 691,4 700 690 95
Elphinstone Ord 96 97
Elphinstone Pref 130
Finley 364 61 63 56 59 50 52 45 50 45 54
Gokak 340 44 40 41 36 38 35 38
I. U. Defd 3,13 3/10/6 3/11/6
I. U. Ord 17/3 16/14 16/15 16/12 17/1
Indore 700 677/8 85 71/4 82/8 57/8 52/8 52/8 62/8
Kohinoor 847 35 38 33 38 35 40 27 30 27 30 25 27 24 37
Laxmi Cotton 1860 50 60
Madhusudan 510 12/8 8/12
Meyer 277/8 78/12 72/8 75
Model 256/4 57/8 52/8
New Great 458 51 60 38 48
Phoenix 1350
Poddar 360 55 57/8
Sholapur 7400
Shrinivas 445 40
Simplex 378 79 62 69 51 55 53 63
Swadeshi 770 68 61 57 69 47 57 55 40 45 49 35 47 45
Swan 422 11
Tata Mills 115 8 10
Vishnu Cotton 690 85

BANKS

Baroda 176/8 76 76/8
Central 133/8 30/8 31/8 30 30.8 28 12 29/8 29 29/8
Habib 199
Imperial Old 2450 55 40
Imperial New 617/8 7/8
India 252 48 51 50
Reserve 134 34/8 33
Union 13 12/12
U. Commercial 94

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 171/4 67/8
Andhra Valley 1610 7/8
B. Tram Ord 117/4 17/8 16/8 17 16 17
B. Tram Pref 52/8 (ex div)
Tata Hydro 185 82 84/8.
Tata Pref 144/8
Tata Power 1710 12/8 5
Tata Power Pref. 1415

INSURANCE

New India 95 93/8 94

STEAMER

B. Steam 602/8 600
Scindhia 35/10 34/13 34/14 34/4 34/14 34/10 34/12

STEEL

B. Steel 33/14 33/4 33/6 32/12 33 32 32/4
I. Iron 43/2 41/12 41/14
Tata Defd 2380 2600 2555 70 60 65 40 47/8 10 35 30 37/8 12/8 30 27/8 40 35
Tata Ord 494 59 60 50 53 48/8 52 50/8 52 51/8
Tata 2nd Pref 166 64 64/8 63 64

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 572/8 76/4 61/4
A. C. C. Old 202 3/4 195 96
A. C. C. New 87 86 87 86
Belapur 277 74 75 70 72 65 70 67 69
B. B. Old 550 43/12 45 40 41/4 37/8 38/12
B. B. New 197/8 91/4
B. B. Petrol 3/15 4
Port Canning 90
P. Construction 242 36/8 40 39
Tata Chemical 16/14 16/12
Tata Oil 95 91/8 92/8 92/4
Wimco 642/8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Bullion market was quiet with moderate business. Fagan silver opened today at Rs. 145/10 and declined at Rs. 144/8 on increased selling but improved at Rs. 145/4 on moderate buying. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 153/4. Fagan gold opened at Rs. 103/6 and after declining at Rs. 103/1 advanced at Rs. 103/10 and steadied at Rs. 103/3. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 106/12.

Later on it was reported that Nickel rupee coins will be introduced in place of the existing coins which contain Silver. There was professional unloading and final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	.....	153 8 0	
Fagan Delivery	.....	146 0 0	
Ready Gold	.....	106 8 0	
Fagan Gold	.....	103 2 0	

COTTON MARKET CLOSED
BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The local cotton market remained closed as a mark of respect to the death of a member.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1685 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

BENGAL TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 4,00,00,000 of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 17th February. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,00,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 4,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-0 per cent per annum.

3 p.c. 1966/68	100-11
3 p.c 1970/75	100-11
3 p.c. 1986 New	100-8
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	101-8
4 p.c. 1960/70	112-8
4 p.c. 1983 Kar. Muni	114-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	117-0
4 p.c. M. Debenture	113-0
6 p.c. M. Debenture	125-0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

Tata Ordinary 451/8 Tata Deferred 2535 Indian Iron 41/12 Steel Corpn of Bengal 32/4 Bombay Dyeing 2540 Central India 361/4 Gokak 338/2 Kohinoor 836/14 Simplex 363 Swadeshi 745 Tata Power 1705 Associated Cement 196 Belapur 268/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 538/12 Scindia 34/12 Central Bank 129/8 New India 93/12 Tata 2nd Pref. 163/12

RAW COTTON SITUATION

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., have issued the following weekly report:—

The upward movement of cotton values in New York has continued steadily, active contracts gaining about 91 to 113 points in the past week. Optimism over domestic as well as foreign demand for U. S. cotton textiles due to the possibility of removal of all export restrictions on cotton textiles was a market factor of importance. Emphasis on statistical outlook and a better tone in securities aided sentiment. The British coal crisis and financial crisis accounted for a temporary setback, which later scale down trade support resulted in a fair recovery.

We make special reference to the Peruvian cotton outlook in this review as we know that many of our mill friends are interested in that staple. The picture of Peruvian cotton as it looks today shows a great contrast to what it was a year ago.

STORED IN PERU (exclusive of local mill stocks)

Tanguis, Dec. 31, 1945 249 000 N/B Dec. 31, 1946, 55,200 N/B Reduction in stock —193,800.

Pima Dec. 31, 1945. 100.200 N/B. Dec. 31, 1946, 20,900 N/B Reduction in stock, —79,300.

Total—263,100.

Between the above two dates, the 1946 crop—roughly Tanguis 240,000 N/B & Pimas 42,000 N/B—has come in and gone out. From this one gets a pretty good idea of the large distribution of Peruvian cottons in the year 1946 It must, however, be noted that the heavy stocks as of December 31, 1945 included substantial purchases of Tanguis by the British Government during the war years and the purchases of Pimas by the U.S Government during the same period. During the past year all the British stoks have been shipped to England whereas the U. S. Government stocks of Pima have been sold to various consuming markets.

On the 55,200 N/B Tanguis stocks as of December 31, 1946, over 50 p. c is believed to have been already sold or earmarked for shipment. Of the 20,900 N/B Pima stocks as of the same date, 80 p.c. is believed to have been sold and marked for shipment. It is fairly certain that by the time, the new crops start to come in (Tanguis in May/June and Pimas in June/July) Peru will be just about bare of cotton.

COMING CROP

It is too early to estimate the size of the coming crop. A well informed source very roughly estimates it at 250,000/260,000 N/B Tanguis and 40,000 N/B Pimas. The consumption by mills in Peru may amount to 60,000 N/B. The U. K. and India might take about 30,000 to 40,000 B/s each while Chile might take 40,000 B/s high grade Tanguis. Given a reasonable price relationship with other growths, the Peruvian cottons will be taken up easily by Europe or other smaller world markets and thus the coming crop will move rather quickly out of sight.

Business in the Bombay forward market has reached the stagnation point and prices of most growths except Desh in the absence of trade support are being drawn to near the floor level. I.C.C. March after touching Rs. 432/- (two rupees above the floor) is quoted today at Rs. 436-4.

EXPORT QUOTA.

The time lag in announcing export quotas has already resulted in the accumulation of stocks in the port markets and the Government insistence on maintaining the ceilings of Desh cotton at war-time levels has created many difficulties for the cotton trade. Owing to the financial crisis in China, that country may not be able to take up the quota allotted to her and if other countries are not allowed to take it up, it will only add to the prospective surplus. Shippers' quotas, destination quotas, the export duty etc. are so many impediments in the free flow of Indian cotton to other markets and have to be removed if India is to regain her pre-war position as a cotton exporter.

The question of exports has assumed all the greater importance in view of the reduced domestic consumption which this year threatens to be 25 p.c. less than the war time peak consumption. Curiously enough, we have observed a feeling of complacency over the fact that the cotton production has been reduced by 33 p.c. The wisdom of switching cotton acreage to food crops has been rightly called into question and past three years' experience has shown that this experiment has cost India huge sums of money, which she derived from cotton income without giving her an adequate gain in the direction of food. It is not the number of acres transferred from one crop to the other but a high ratio of production can only offer a solution to our trouble. 'Investment on Soil and not in Land is the hour of the need. 'Save the Soil Campaign can give us both food and cotton.'

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The produce market was fairly steady today with moderate buying. There was no business in groundnuts and dealers were awaiting Delhi and Nigam State news. Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 120/2 and declined at Rs. 119/12 under scattered selling but improved at Rs. 120/12 on renewed buying. Linseed was also firm with few sellers Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	.....	Unquoted	
Coromandal Ready	.....	Unquoted	
Bold	.....	Unquoted	
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	.....	30 0 0	
February March	.....	26 9 0	
April May	.....	26 9 0	
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	.....	27 0 0	
February March Navlakhi	..	26 0 0	
Goa Ready	.....	26 12 0	
Bombay Ready	.....	26 10 0	
May Delivery	.....	121 4 0	
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	.....	12 14 0	
Linseed Oil	.....	21 0 0	
Castorseed Oil	.....	17 12 0	

DISPOSALS

The Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, invites sealed tenders on tenderers' own forms for the purchase of the entire quantity or portion thereof the following stores quoting per cwt:—

	PARTICULARS OF STORES		QUANTITY
1.	Copper strips 2.1/8" x 18 SWG		31.16 tons
2.	Copper strips 1.1/2" x 19 SWG		12.56 tons
3.	Brass Strips Hard 2.1/2" x 12	SWG	42.58 lbs.
4.	" " " " " "		2392.28 lbs.
5.	" " " 2.3/4" x 12	SWG	204650.00 lbs.
6.	" " " " "		48673.5 lbs
7.	Brass strips 7/8" x 10 SWG		6192.62 lbs.
8.	" " 4" x 13 SWG		13605.00 lbs.
9.	Brass strips 1.1/2" x 10 SWG		31000.00 lbs.
10.	" " 2.7/8" x 12 SWG		6454.00 lbs.
11.	" " 1" x 18 SWG		8475.00 lbs.
12.	" " 1" x 16 SWG		256749.00 lbs.
13.	Brass strips 7/8" x 24 SWG		1444.75 lbs.
14.	" " 1¼" x 20 SWG		4872.00 lbs.
15.	" " 3½" x 12 SWG		4971.8 lbs.
16.	Brass strips 4' x 1/4" x 1/16"		91362.00 lbs.
17.	" " Hard ½" x 26 SWG		10990.00 lbs
18.	" " 3/4" x 26 SWG		38344.50 lbs.

Items 1 & 2 located at M & S Factory Ishapore; 3 & 5 Branch Harness & Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore; 4. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. 13. 14. 17 & 18 at Harness & Saddlery Factory, Coosipore; No. 15 Dy. Controller of Stores N. W. R., Moghalpura; and No. 16 at Panagarh (Bengal).

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. DGD/SR-32243/MMH-III-/NFR.

LAST DATE DUE: By 4 p.m. on 10th March, 1947

OFFERS TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE till 10TH APRIL 1947.

Permits to view the stores can be obtained from the Directorate General of Disposals, M. M. & H. Directorate. New Delhi and Regional Commissioners Disposals, Calcutta, Lahore and Cawnpore.

EARNEST MONEY: 10% of the value offered deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in the form of "Deposit at Call" Receipt in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi. Tenders not accompanied by Security Deposit will not be considered.

Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal is to be completed within 30 days of issue of Sale Letter.

The Directorate General of Disposals, (C.P.M. Directorate). New Delhi, invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the entire quantity or portion thereof of the following stores located at Panagarh, Kurla (Bombay), Harbanspura (Lahore), Raipur and Delhi:

CONDUIT TUBING ½" & 3/4" AND ACCESSORIES (AMERICAN THREAD)

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. DGD/BG-4/SR-50978.

LAST DATE DUE: 15th March, 1947.

Offers should be sent in double covers the inner being sealed and superscribed with the above tender number, and should remain open for acceptance till 15th April, 1947.

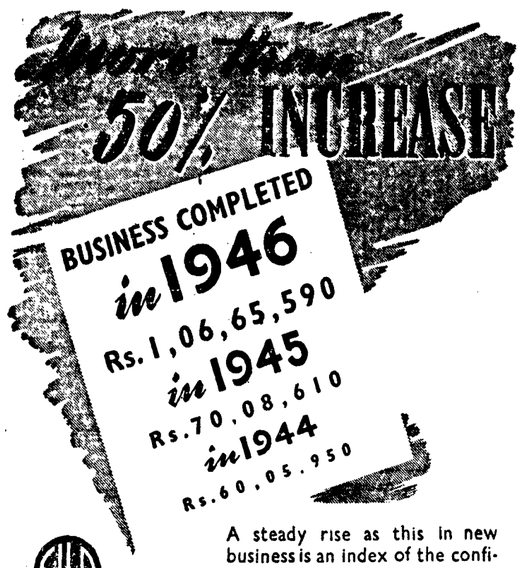
Separate tender forms giving details of the stores can be seen and obtained together with permits to view from this office, the Cashier, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, Regional Commissioners/Deputy Regional Commissioners Disposals, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Madras on pay ment of Rs. 5/- each. Tenders for the entire lot will be given preference. Cheques or Postal Orders will not be accepted.

EARNEST MONEY: Rs. 30.000/- or 10% of the value quoted, which ever is higher, deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

All further particulars may be secured from this office.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS, (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY
Tel. 30041 (5 lines)

DS/210



A steady rise as this in new business is an index of the confidence enjoyed by the company.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 15, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA
Branch offices at:
BOMBAY, NEW DELHI, ALLAHABAD, PATNA, JAMSHEDPUR, RANGPUR & DACCA
Mr. J. C. Das, B.Sc., (U.S.A.) R.A., Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NICCO
CABLE
NICCO V.I.R. CABLE
IS TESTED & RETESTED TO PERFECTION
NICCO V. I. R. Cables which have been released on a large scale, incorporate the latest improvements in electrical wiring and insulation and are specially designed to render the most efficient service in the tropical climate. All types available:-Taped, Braided and Compounded; Tough Rubber Sheathed; Lead Covered; Flexibles; Ignition Cables; Colliery Cables; etc. etc.
Besides rigid tests by ourselves during manufacture to ensure conformity to B. S. S./7, all cables produced by us are independently tested, under arrangement with the Govt. of India, by the Metallurgical Inspectorate, Tatanagar, who seal and certify every coil released for sale. Please look for this certificate on all coils of NICCO cables.
FOLLOW THE GAZE
NICCO
NICCO Cables & Wires
LIFE LINES OF THE NATION

THE NATIONAL INSULATED CABLE CO. OF INDIA LTD.
STEPHEN HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA
TELEPHONE: CAL. 5660 (10 LINES) TELEGRAMS: "MEGOHM", BRANCH: DELHI

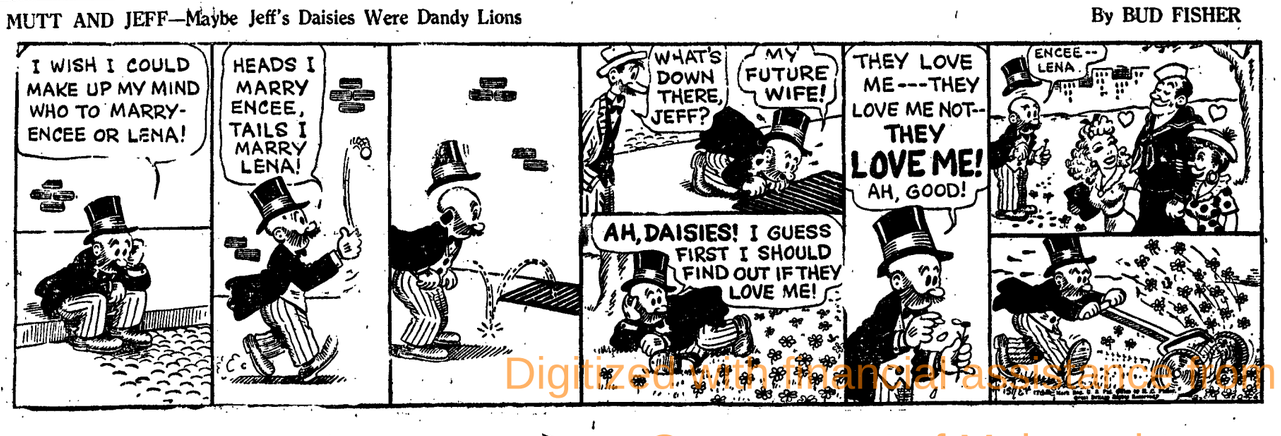
A.A.S.

USED CLOTHING
CIVILIAN & MILITARY
LARGE STOCKS
Suitable for Markets Throughout the World
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Baled, used and overissue newspapers
Also Government Surpluses
Rayon, Silk and Wool Remnants and Piece Goods
Agents protected
TRANS-AMERICAS TRADING CO.
(Dept. G)
323 PEARL ST., NEW YORK 7, N. Y., U. S. A. CABLE: TRANCLO NEWYORK

There's nothing as good as BOVRIL

Bovril is 'top favourite' for flavour in cooking, for sandwiches, for invigorating, sustaining drinks. It is economical too—a little goes a long way. That is because it is highly concentrated.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff's Daisies Were Dandy Lions — By BUD FISHER


I WISH I COULD MAKE UP MY MIND WHO TO MARRY- ENCEE OR LENA!
HEADS I MARRY ENCEE, TAILS I MARRY LENA!
WHAT'S DOWN THERE, JEFF?
MY FUTURE WIFE!
AH, DAISIES! I GUESS FIRST I SHOULD FIND OUT IF THEY LOVE ME!
THEY LOVE ME---THEY LOVE ME NOT--THEY LOVE ME! AH, GOOD!
ENCEE--
LENA

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Deccani Kokanastha Brahmin, Flegin, B. A., Aged 26, invites correspondence for marriage only from Kokanastha Brahmins. Write full particulars. Post Box 3620, Girgaum, Bombay 4. 4943

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Doctors, Compounders, Nurses, Teachers, Professors, Typists and Stenos either sex for joining permanent jobs in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating qualifications for terms: Employment Bureau, (G.I.S.), Sargodha, N.W.R 4893C

Wanted immediately one B.A.B.T. to be permanent Head-master on Rs. 100-5-150 with dearness allowance of Rs. 25 plus house rent and benefits of provident fund. Apply with particulars to Principal St. Anthony's High School Assolna Goa. 4953

Wanted a Publicity Officer with experience in journalism, publicity and methods and designing of commercial/advertisements for a group of industrial concerns. Pay 250-25-500. Apply to Box No. 2136, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted influential experienced and reliable persons for canvassing. Apply to Indian National Directories, Post Box 115. Bangalore City. 4560

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Wanted a flat in Dadar Shivaji Park or Vincent Road Area, in exchange for a flat in Poona Shivajinagar area; Write to Ranade Contractor 1212 Shivajinagar, Poona 4. 4946

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus, Shree Digvijaysinhji Dental Institute. Jamnagar. (4706)

Get Degrees and Diplomas Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (4726)

Prof. Panday the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday. The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.) 1395

MEDICAL ADLETS

A most powerful, highly effective and world renowned remedy for Asthma, "Chitrakot Asthma Relieving Buty", Cures Asthma radically by one single dose. Taken on 7-3-47 Full Moon. Correspondence in English with clear address, Manager Mahatma Naga Baba, Ayurved Ashram Post Chitrakot, U. P. 4922

A Chitrakot Kamda Hills Herb relieves asthma radically in a single dose to be taken on 7-3-47 Full moon night. Apply in English with clear address. Manager, Vishwa Kalyan Karyalaya, Chitrakot, U.P. 4924

A Himalayas Herb of 100 years fame for complete Asthama and Piles relief by one dose taken on 7-3-47 (Full Moon). Sri Sidh Baba S. A. Chitrakot, U.P. 4923

Chitrakot Asthma-Buti—A very powerful and world renowned remedy which cures Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 7-3-47 full moon. Apply atonce in English:—Shree Mahatma Maunibaba Ayurvedic Ashram, Chitrakot, Dist. Banda, U.P. 4926

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl, Horn and Nut Buttons, Diamond Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (4880)

Wanted—Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad Eastern Small Industries Dacca. (4501)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest joint stock concern in India dealing in stocks and shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers' House". Calcutta. 1683

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand/ Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building house. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number—713, Bombay. 1. Telegraphic Address: "Bhogilalco" Bombay (4914)

Protect Cheques against forgery by pocket-cheque-protector! Extremely effective against ink-eradicaters, erasers! Sample against Rs. 2 in advance. Apply Efficiency Appliances. Moonlight, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. 4910

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned from registered contractors of C. P. W. D., for the construction of quarters for 50 unmarried clerks and supervisors K-3 Type, Fertilizer Factory at Sindri upto 12 noon on 28th February 1947.

Approximate cost of the work is Rs. 2,19,033|-. Tender forms and other particulars can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Fertilizer Factory Division No. 1 C. P. W. D., Sindri P. O. Patherdih on payment of Rs. 5|- which amount will not be refunded. Earnest money required for the work is Rs. 11000|- in currency notes or in Bank Draft on the Imperial Bank of India Dhanbad.

Tender forms, specifications, drawings can also be seen at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle No. II, 15|1 Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

Sd. P. D. CHOWLA,
Executive Engineer,
Fertilizer Factory Division No. 1
Central P. W. D. Sindri
P. O. Patherdih (Manbhum).
2152

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in General Manager's Office, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, before 12 Noon on 12th March, 1947:

Tender No. GM 3|47|7518W for the supply of Water Tanks and Fittings for Coaches.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 3|- per copy to the Cashier, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed Tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(2149)

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of the following for SIX months from 1st April 47. Quotations forms can be had from the office of the undersigned which should be returned duly completed by 15th March 47.

(1) MUTTON, BEEF, etc.; (2) SHEEP; (3) MILK; (4) LUCERENE GRASS; (5) GREEN VEGETABLES; (6) HAY & PADDY GRASS; (7) BREAD & EGGS.

DIRECTOR HAFFKINE Institute,
Parel, Bombay, 12.
2147

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of Old and Unserviceable Stores. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2|-|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 14th March 1947, at 3 P. M. (S.T.). 2148

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT LADY RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 E. B. 10-270 for the Saraspur Maternity Home from persons possessing the M.B.B.S. qualification. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, and previous experience, if any, along with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th March 1947. The appointment will be on probation for a period of one year in the first instance. The selected candidate will be a full time servant of the Municipality, and will be debarred from private practice, and will be required to stay in the quarters provided by the Municipality in the premises of the Saraspur Maternity Home. A higher initial salary upto the intermediate scale in the advertised grade will be offered to a deserving candidate.

(Sd.) M. V. PATEL,
for Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 7th February, 1947.
(2146)

MACHINERY & TOOLS FOR SALE

Printers' roller-composition melting including roller casting nicely done by Gelotex boiler. Easier than crude process; protects composition; 30 lbs. capacity Rs. 125/- f.o.r. Cal. New Tools Machinery, 3 Hastings St., Calcutta, Indo-Eurova Trading, 9 Dalal St., Fort, Bombay. (4934)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for immediate delivery Rayon Jacquard Brocades, Non-Tarnishable Silver and Gold Metallic Goods, Satin Lastex and Rayon Drafery. Reply Air Mail—P. O. Box 2714, Paterson, N. J., U.S.A., for details, prices and samples. 2134

For Sale—Best English Make Circuit Breakers ready from Stock For particulars apply to:—The Manu Electric & Engineering Works. 160, Lohar Chawl, Bombay. 4801

PUBLIC NOTICES

MILITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following civilian posts in the above Service:

Grade	Rate of pay
(a) Architects	Rs. 450-15-600 EB-30-750
(b) Assistant Architects	Rs. 200-10-300 EB-15-450
(c) Senior Draughtsmen	Rs. 150- 6-180 EB-10-250
(d) Junior Draughtsmen	Rs. 75- 4- 95-5-150

These rates are subject to the addition of War and other allowances which may be admissible under the rules from time to time.

2. QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) ARCHITECT GRADE
Government Diploma in Architecture (Advanced) from the J. J. School of Art, BOMBAY, or its equivalent, with at least five years practical experience in a senior post in a Chartered Architect's Office. Successful candidates must be capable of planning and designing, preparing working drawings, detailing, interior decoration, perspective and general presentation of work, and of administration of office personnel.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT GRADE
Government Diploma in Architecture (Intermediate) from the J. J. School of Art, BOMBAY, or equivalent with at least 3 years practical experience in a senior post in a Chartered Architect's Office. Successful candidates must be capable of the preparation of preliminary planning and design sketches and working drawings, detailing and setting up and rendering perspectives.

(c) SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN GRADE (ARCHITECT)
Government Diploma in Architecture (Elementary) from the J. J. School of Art, BOMBAY, or its equivalent, with at least two years practical experience. Successful candidates will be required to prepare working drawings and structural details, and to set up perspectives.

(d) JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN GRADE
Draughtsman's Certificate from a recognised Institute with at least two years practical experience, and must be under 25 years of age. Successful candidates must be capable of tracing, making simple type plans, and setting out details.

3. The posts of Architect will be temporary in the first instance. Permanent posts in the other grades already exist and it has been decided to increase their number. Candidates whose probationary service of at least six months proves satisfactory will be considered for permanency as vacancies occur.

4. Applicants in all grades will be required to appear for interview and test at their own expense in the second week of April and should bring with them ORIGINALS of testimonials and samples of original drawings. Applicants for posts of Junior Draughtsmen must also bring a birth certificate or other acceptable evidence of their age. Candidates who do not fulfil the requirements as set out above need not apply as they will on no account be considered. All candidates will be interviewed and given a viva-voce test. Those candidates who are found suitable in this will be given a further practical test.

5. Candidates will be required to bring with them their own drawing instruments, and, where possible, their own drawing boards and T-squares.

6. The tests will be held simultaneously in LAHORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and MADRAS on dates in April to be notified later. Each candidate will be required to remain at the examination centre for about three days. Applications to attend should be sent, in the candidates own handwriting, to one of the following addresses, stating the centre at which he wishes to appear:

(a) Chief Engineer, Northern Command, RAWALPINDI, for examination in LAHORE.

(b) Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, No. 12 A.M.E.O., CALCUTTA for examination in CALCUTTA.

(c) Chief Engineer, Southern Command, POONA, for examination in BOMBAY or MADRAS.

7. Applicants will state the grade for which they wish to be examined, and whether they can bring their own drawing board and T-square. Applications will be accompanied by copies of testimonials and particulars of experience, which will not be returned to the applicants. Such applications, which should be sent by registered post, should reach Chief Engineer not later than 10 March 1947. All applications will be acknowledged and applicants will then be told the exact address and time-table of the examinations. Candidates should, in their own interests, arrange to arrive at the examination centre at least 24 hours before the time of their first test.

8. This advertisement is being published simultaneously in several centres and applicants should apply to ONE Chief Engineer only or confusion will be caused.
(2151)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD
(DIV. III),
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
Telegrams "PURFOOD"

AMERICAN SURPLUSES
(FOODSTUFFS)

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF Purchase invites sealed tenders for the sale of the under-mentioned total stocks of American Surpluses lying at all or any of Delhi, Agra and Karachi Depots:

Delhi	62 tons
Agra	92 tons
Karachi	1100 tons

2. General conditions of contract, form FD(M) 70, Special Conditions and other particulars regarding items, quantities and book values will be supplied free of cost against written applications at any of the following places or by officers:

(a) Above Depots.
(b) Office of the Chief Director of Purchase.
(c) Offices of the Regional Food Commissioner, Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.
(d) Office of the Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Karachi.
(e) Officer on Special Duty (Disposals), Calcutta.
(f) Officer Incharge, Ghi Heating Centre, Agra.
(g) Sales Officer—Mr. Tarlochan Singh.

3. The intending buyers will be given full facilities for seeing the contents of the Depots.

4. Tenders accompanied by Earnest Money calculated at 5% of the total value of the offer in the form of Deposit at Call (Receipt from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any Scheduled Bank or Treasury Challan (classified under the head of account "REVENUE DEPOSIT") in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase will be received upto 4 p. m. on 7th March 1947 and will be opened at 11 a. m. on the following day. Applicants or their representatives can be present at the time of opening of tenders.

5. Offers shall be kept open upto a period of 30 days from the date of opening of the tenders and if the offer is revoked within this period Earnest Money will be liable to be forfeited to Government. Offers not accompanied by Earnest Money in the prescribed form will not be considered.
(2154)

MILK

GOVERNMENT MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

PERSONS WHOSE names begin with the alphabet "P" in D Ward are requested to go to Government Grain Shop No. 101 at Teenbatti, Malabar Hill, Bombay, for purchase of milk cards and NOT to Government Grain Shop No. 108 as previously announced.
2158

USUFRUCT CONTRACT

TENDERS ARE INVITED for an Usufruct contract for the estate at the Ammunition Transit Depot, Trombay (Mankhurd). The estate contains largely of mango and tamarind trees. Intending tenderers desiring more information will contact the Ordnance Officer, Ammunition Transit Depot, Trombay, on week days between the hours 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Tenders will be submitted so as to reach the C.O.O., Ordnance Depot, P.O. Box 907, Bombay, by 1st March, 1947.
2141

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANCIS MANUAL GONSALVES and JOHN MANUAL GONSALVES, both of Bombay East Indian Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Karim Chambers, 40-44, Hamam Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land with three wells known as Thikan Bhatty Field, situate at Mouje Vesave (Versova) in Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana (now Greater Bombay) containing by admeasurement 8 Acres—12½ Gunthas out of which 4 Acres and 6¼ Gunthas is waste land (that is Kharaba) and bearing Entry No. (D) 163. Survey No. 87 Pot No. 1 and assessed at Rs. 25-8-0 and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by a Bund (Kital) built of stone and mortar and beyond that by Government Khajan land, on or towards the West by barbed—wire fencing and beyond that partly by land belonging to the Temple of Kaline and partly by land belonging to Domnik Istep Hendrick, on or towards the South by barbed-wire fencing and beyond that by Public Road leading from Versova to Andheri and on or towards the North by the land belonging to the said Domnik Istep Hendrick.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1947.

M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(2157)

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

(1) MATRON and ASSISTANT MATRON cum Sister Tutor for the Patna Medical College Hospital. Qualifications and conditions of services will be as follows:

QUALIFICATIONS:—

FOR MATRON: Fully trained in general nursing and midwifery and registered as such. Experience in administration and teaching of nurses and held responsible post in good training school for nurses. Possess good working knowledge of Hindustani.

FOR ASSISTANT MATRON CUM SISTER TUTOR: General and midwifery trained C.M.B. Passed Sister Tutor and general hospital administration courses from recognized college. Able to teach in English and in Hindustani. Sufficient experience in teaching of nurses preferred.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Both appointments on four years contract in the 1st instance but renewable if services found satisfactory. Appointments terminable on 3 months' notice on either side.

Matron's pay—Rs. 350-10-400 and Assistant Matron's pay—Rs. 250-10|2-300 a month. Rs. 100|- a year as uniform allowance plus Rs. 2|8|- a month as Dhobi allowance for each.

Free board, free furnished quarters with free electric current for lights and fans for both.

Benefit of contributory provident fund for Matron. No pension.

Leave as allowed to Nursing Sisters is admissible to both. No passage concession to selected candidates unless ex-Asiatic domicile and recruited from country overseas.

European and Indian widow and unmarried candidates are eligible for these posts. Service terminates on marriage.

(2) Matron for the Darbhanga Medical Shool Hospital. Must be fully trained in general nursing and midwifery and registered as such. Experience in administration and teaching of nurses and held responsible post in good training school for nurses. Possess good working knowledge of Hindustani.

Pay—Rs. 250-10-300 plus a messing allowance of Rs. 50 per month, uniform allowance of Rs. 100 per annum and the usual cost of living allowance. Travelling allowance allowed after one year's approved service.

Terms of service—on contract basis.

Free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Secretary, Nurses' Selection Committee, Patna Medical College Hospital, on or before the 31st March, 1947.

D. P. NATH,
Major I.M.S.
Secretary, Nurses' Selection Committee, and
Supdt., Patna Medical College Hospital.
(2145)

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor, Room No. 46, on Tuesday the 18th February 1947 at 2-45 P. M. (S. T.).

MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th February, 1947.
2159

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grain Shops, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 1 P.M. on 1-3-47, for the supply of vegetables to Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder, Bombay, from 16-3-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.
1990

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

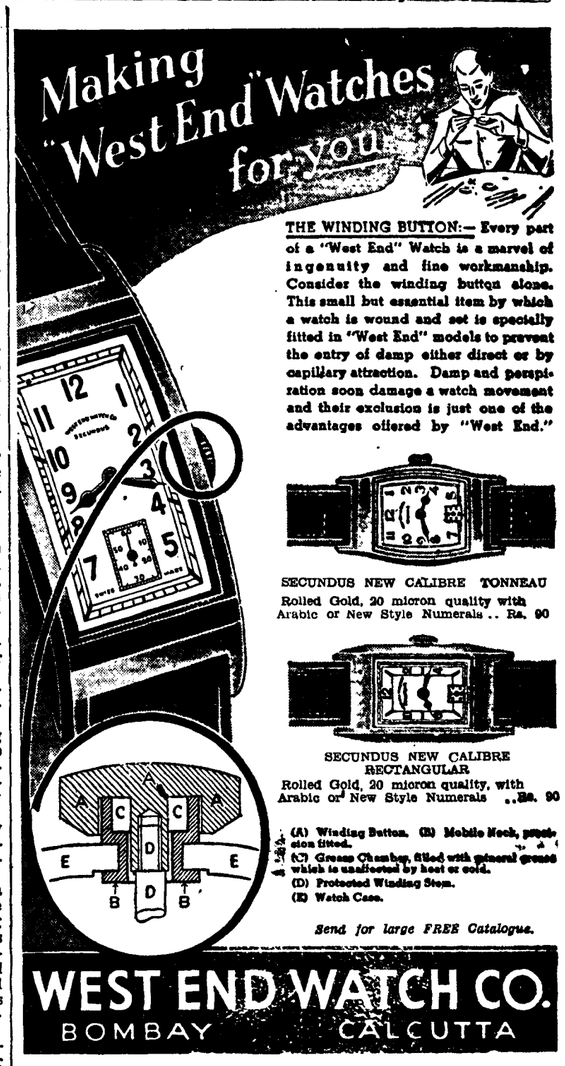
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rao Saheb MOHANLAL CHIMANLAL MANIAR of Poona Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim whatsoever against the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of freehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the proposed 60 road joining Gokhale Road (North) and Cadell Road, admeasuring 229.92 square yards bearing New Survey No. 1590 (1) part and Cadastral Survey No. 1697 of Mahim Division and Municipal Nos. G Ward No. 4433 (1), Street No. 10 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Municipal Plot No. IV, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1574, on or towards the West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No 1/1697, on or towards the North by the Municipal Plot No. VII bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1686 and on or towards the South by the said proposed 60' Road.

THAKORDAS. DARU. HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 15th day of February, 1947.
2140



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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.